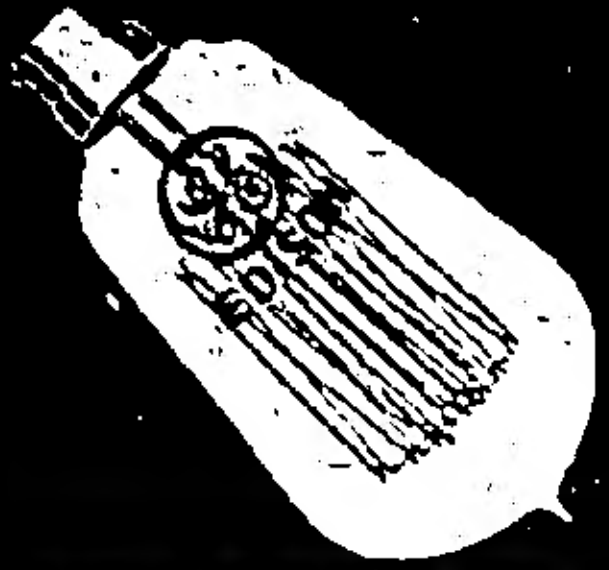


EDISON LAMPS



FROM ELECTRICAL DEALERS

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

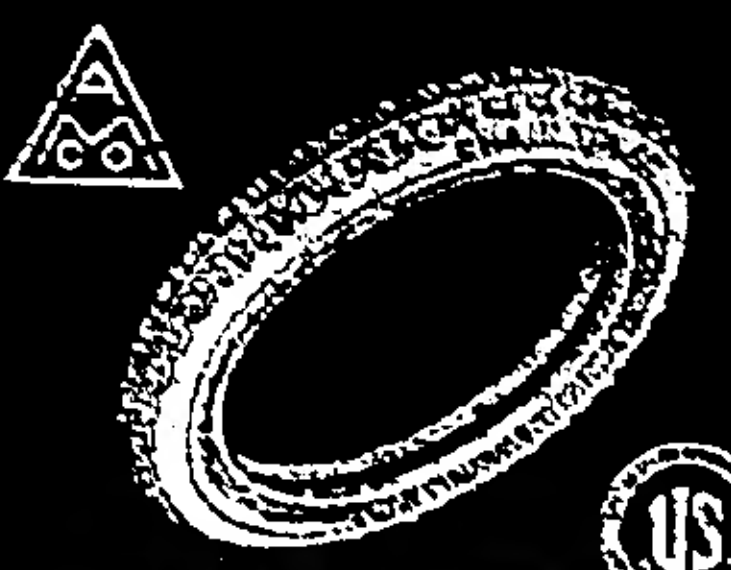
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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1919.

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United States Tires



Are Good Tires

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN VIOLATIONS OF ARMISTICE.

NEW DEMANDS MADE BY THE ALLIES

MORE CRUISERS AND SUBMARINES TO BE HANDED OVER.

Paris, November 7.
The Supreme Council's Protocol, which has been forwarded to Germany, recites a list of Germany's violations of the armistice and declares that the very grave instances of the destruction of the fleet at Scapa Flow and the destruction of a number of submarines en route to surrender are such as cannot be overlooked. Accordingly Germany must undertake to deliver within sixty days of the signing of the protocol the light cruisers Koenigsberg, Pillau, Graudenz, Regensburg, and Trassburg and within ninety days floating docks, cranes, tugs and dredgers equivalent to a displacement of 400,000 tons. The German naval men from Scapa Flow will not be repatriated until Germany has complied.

Furthermore, as compensating for the unlawful destruction of submarines, they must surrender certain U-boats, engines and motors and pay the Allies the value of the exported aeronautical material. The Protocol warns that in the event of non-compliance within the stated times, the Allies reserve the right of taking all military and other coercive measures considered appropriate.

A Note, accompanying the Protocol, invites to Germany participate in the final ceremony of depositing the final ratification in Paris at an early date, after which the Treaty comes into force. The Allies, however, have decided that the Treaty will not be enforced before Germany undertakes to execute her outstanding obligations. Therefore the Allies request the German Government to give the representative appointed to sign and deposit the ratifications, plenary powers also to sign this Protocol. The Note recapitulates the consequences which will ensue on the application of the Treaty including the exercise of functions by the Inter-Allied Rhine Commission and the Military, Naval and Aeronautical Control Delegations, as well as by the Reparations Commission, the transfer of the Meuse and Saar Districts, the temporary transfer of Upper Silesia and a plebiscite in the territories of Schleswig and East Prussia with the withdrawal of German troops and authorities from these districts.

The Note requests the despatch to Paris, by November 10 of German representatives qualified to settle these matters. Finally, the German Government is reminded that it must arrange for the transport of Allied troops to these territories in accord with Marshal Foch.

AMERICAN LABOUR TROUBLES.

DOCK STRIKE ENDED.

Washington, November 7.
The Coal Committee has ordered the discontinuance of coaling foreign ships until the end of the miners strike.

At the International Labour Conference, Mr. Gompers denied that the output could be increased by lengthening hours, and proposed that the whole question of hours be referred to a Commission. This was defeated by 40 votes to 30.

The Times' New York correspondent says that the Dock strike has ended, and men are resuming at former wages.

THE BOLSHEVIK FIGHTING.

Helsingfors, November 7.
The Prussian Guards have re-attacked the Lettish positions near Grobin, seven miles from Libau. They were repulsed with the help of British naval guns with heavy losses.

A Judentich communique states that the Whites have re-crossed the line eighteen miles west of Gatchina and are concentrating for a counter-attack.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

MANY VICTORIES FOR REPUBLICANS.

New York, November 6.
The Republicans have won many striking successes in the State elections, notably in Massachusetts, where Mr. Coolidge has been re-elected Governor by a huge majority. Tammany candidates in New York were decisively beaten.

President Wilson, from his sick bed, telegraphed Mr. Coolidge, congratulating him on his victory for Law and Order. This is the first time that a President has congratulated a candidate of an opposite party.

LEPROSY CURABLE.

GOOD RESULTS BY NEW PROCESS.

Honolulu November 6.
It is announced that complete cures of leprosy have been effected at Kalihui Hospital. Twenty patients have been discharged in the past few months without one recurrence of the disease. The only medicine used in the treatment is Chaulmogra oil, perfected by a refining process discovered by Dr. Dean, Professor of Chemistry and President of the University of Hawaii. Blood tests of discharged patients revealed no trace of the leprosy germ.

BRITISH TREASURY BILLS.

London, November 7.
The rates for British Treasury Bills have been raised for three months and six months to five-and-a-half per cent.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

HOW STRIKES AFFECT COMMERCE.

UNABLE TO UNLOAD CARGO.

London, November 6.
In consequence of the American strike, the s.s. Adriatic is expected at Plymouth by midnight on Thursday. After a fortnight's passage she is bringing back the cargo embarked at Southampton, being unable to unload.
The Mauretania left New York on October 29, for Halifax, where she was seriously delayed, requiring three-thousand tons of coal.

THE SILVER MARKET.

WHAT CAUSES THE HIGH PRICES.

London, November 6.
Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Company's silver report, dated to-day, says the stock in London is so small that any temporary pressure—for example, a considerable shipment to China this week—considerably affects the price. These purchases have been the initial cause of the high prices. Much business has been done for forward delivery regarding which the demand is far less keen. The prohibition of export except by licence is obviously a precaution against the illegal use of silver currency. The French Government has prohibited the export of silver, but this may be only temporary.

A LICENCE REQUIRED FOR EXPORT.

London, November 6.
The bullion market was informed yesterday that a licence was necessary before silver can be exported. German marks were quoted at 150 for £1 in London yesterday.

SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES.

Paris, November 7.
In a report, read before the French Academy of Sciences about experiments, Doctor Galippe has stated that the active micro-organism of Plague has been found in Egyptian papyrus dated 2,000 years ago.

Doctor Roux, Director of the Pasteur Institute, read another report recording that chloro-pyrene gas invented for war purposes, could be used with great effect to eradicate weevils from wheat.—Havas.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S SPEECH.

Paris, November 7.
The French papers applaud M. Clemenceau's speech at Strasbourg, but nothing will meet with heartier or more general acceptance than his declaration of war on Bolshevism. The papers ask the Premier to conform his acts with his word.—Havas.

REPLY TO BULGARIAN NOTE.

Paris, November 7.
In the Allied Reply to Bulgaria, made public last evening, M. Clemenceau points out that the Bulgarian people cannot be freed from all responsibility. Therefore the decisions of the Peace Conference cannot be materially changed.—Havas.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

THE FIRST COUNCIL MEETING.

Paris, November 7.
The Supreme Council has decided that the first meeting of the Council of the League of Nations will be held in Paris.—Havas.

THE FLIGHT TO AUSTRALIA.

Paris, November 7.
The aviator, M. Poulet, flying to Australia has arrived at Konia, in Asia Minor.—Havas.

A FORTHCOMING INTERNATIONAL SHOW.

Paris, November 7.
At the Grand Palais, Paris, work is progressing for the coming International Aeronautic Show.—Havas.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE.

Shanghai, November 11.
Exchange is at 7s. 2d. on London and 150 on America. Large amounts in cash transactions have been dealt in.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS NEWS.

Singapore, November 11.
The Sultan of Johore left by the Yatsing for Calcutta, to witness the Peace Celebrations and the Viceroy's Cup Race at the December Races. He is travelling incognito.
An illuminated procession at Penang was a remarkable spectacle, two miles long.
For the \$55,000 gang robbery in Notham Road, Penang, five Chinese, including the Towkey's boy, were sentenced to ten years and fifteen lashes. One accused was acquitted.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

London, Nov. 7.
An announcement by the Royal Society, described by the press as overthrowing the certainty of the ages and requiring a new philosophy of the universe, has aroused most intense interest in scientific circles in view of its all important bearing on the fundamental physical problem. Sir F. W. Dyson, Astronomer Royal, expressed his conviction that the results of recent experiments were definite and conclusive, that light from the stars as it passed the sun was deflected owing to the presence of the sun, the deflection closely according with the theoretical degree predicted by Professor Einstein, namely a deflection of twice the amount laid down by Newton. The discussion which followed was most intricate, no speaker succeeding in giving a clear non-mathematical statement. The results of the experiments are generally accepted, but the theoretical bearings provoked much debate. Special interest was attached to the presence of Sir Oliver Lodge, who in February asserted that the deflection, if observed, would follow the law of Newton. The meeting was most disappointed at Sir Oliver Lodge's leaving early without contributing to the discussion.

As far as it can be described in everyday prose the position is stated to be that the Newtonian principles assume space to be invariable; but certain physical facts suggest that space may acquire a twist or warp, as for instance under the influence of gravitation, this dislocation applying to instruments of measurement as well as things measured. The Einstein doctrine is that the qualities of space hitherto believed absolute are relative to their circumstances.

THE ARMISTICE TERMS.

Paris, Nov. 7.
The full text of the Note from the Peace Conference to the German Government regarding the unfulfilled conditions of the Armistice Convention and agreements, with the protocols which Germany is called to sign, was published yesterday evening. A certain number of these are unexecuted or incompletely executed stipulations which were renewed in the Treaty of Versailles, which when it goes into force will render applicable the sanctions provided for. The Allied Powers expressly confirm the contents of their Notes, execution of which the protocol agrees to carry out loyally and strictly. In the case of non-execution by Germany the Allied Powers reserve the right to have recourse to any coercive measures, military or other, which they may deem appropriate.—Havas.

FIGHT THE FAMINE.

London, Nov. 7.
The International Economic Conference called the Fight the Famine Council was concluded in London yesterday. It passed a resolution on the imminent danger of widespread famine in Europe, declaring that no adequate steps had been taken to cope with the appalling situation which would menace Britain and other countries, urging the inter-Allied Commissions to publish the fullest information on the subject, also opining that the industrial reorganisation of the world cannot be effective until Russia is economically restored, the first step to which is the cessation of forcible intervention by Foreign Powers, and finally demanding amendment of the economic clauses of the Peace Treaty as largely responsible for the disorganisation of production and credit.

FRENCH MINISTER DISMISSED.

Paris, Nov. 7.
M. Le Brun, Minister for the Freed Areas, has been dismissed. M. Tardieu, General Commissioner for France in American affairs, succeeds him.—Havas.



From "Public Opinion".

THE CAT THAT CAME BACK—
WITH ANOTHER CAT.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s. 8 3-16d.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast:—Fine. Barometer—29.96. Temperature 2 p.m.—76. Humidity 2 p.m.—54.

DAY BY DAY.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts have received information regarding the flotation of the Ulu Benut Rubber Co., Ltd., of which details will be found in our advertisement columns.

Ex-Senator Theodore Burton, whose departure from Shanghai was telegraphed a few days ago, has arrived in the Colony by the Kashima Maru. Mr. Burton is a prominent American statesman. He is touring the East to study the political and industrial conditions of this part of the world.

Judgment for 23 days' wages was given in a Summary Court case heard in Chambers to-day in which Chan Kan-chuen, master and pilot of the s.s. Wing Ping, claimed from Captain J. R. Braga the sum of \$233.33, being the amount of wages due to him and one month's salary in lieu of notice.

A fine of \$5,000 was to-day inflicted on a Chinese arrested on the s.s. Sui Yick in possession of 75 tael of prepared opium. The alternative for this fine was six months' hard labour. Another man was fined \$3,000, or three months, in respect of 40 tael of prepared opium which were found on his person in Connaught Road West yesterday.

A new way of concealing arms from the alert eye of the Police has been invented by a Chinese who arrived in the Colony by the s.s. Eastern from Australia. This was the frame of a large mirror, in which he found accommodation for two new rifles. Notwithstanding the ingenuity displayed in the contraption, it was ferreted out by the Police, who arrested the man and brought him into the Police Court to-day where he was fined \$300 by Mr. R. E. Lindell. The rifles and 1,000 rounds of ammunition, found in a box amongst his luggage, were confiscated.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

November 12, 1919.
His Excellency the Governor, attended by Captain J. E. Warner, Private Secretary, and accompanied by the Hon. Mr. C. Seven, C.M.G., and Captain B. H. Tait, R.N., yesterday paid a visit of inspection to the Waglan Lighthouse.

LOCAL WEDDING.

An interesting wedding took place at the Peak Church this afternoon, the contracting parties being Mr. Gustaf Adolf Lucas Boissevain, of the Java-China-Japan Line, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Boissevain de Geer van Jutfaas, of Amsterdam, Holland, and Miss Constance Joanna Testas van Oud Wulven, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Testas van Oud Wulven-Lans, of The Hague, Holland. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle, whilst Mr. George Grimble was at the organ. The bride was given away by Mr. Jhr. C. F. J. Quarles van Ufford, the duties of "best man" being performed by Mr. J. J. Haver Droeze. The bridesmaids were Misses Mia Soeters and Kitty Jonckheer.


DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY
Theatre Royal.—Frawley Company presents "Turn to the Right"—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—4.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

NOTICES

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

OUR PEKING LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Peking, Nov. 1.
General Chan Yung-heng is now the formal Premier of China. Yesterday Parliament approved of his nomination practically unanimously, and in a day or two the Cabinet will be completed. Nominations for the portfolios of Interior and of Justice have not been decided upon—General Wu Ping-hsiang declined the former. The new Premier's administration ought to be an improvement upon its makeshift predecessors. Chin certainly is a strong man and has a way of impressing his will upon his subordinates. His telegrams to the Southern leaders setting forth the dangerous situation of the nation are calculated to exercise a good effect, and hopes of betterment naturally rise again, only to be dampened somewhat by the telegraphed protest from Canton against the formation of a new Cabinet as likely to retard a settlement with the South. These futile objections are rather tiresome. An efficient administration in Peking—not that the present Government claims to be efficient—is no more a barrier to peace than would be an inefficient one. If the Southerners are really anxious to see the nation reunited they will have to discard such frivolous objections and approach the problem in a liberal spirit.

The principle of disbandment is being generally accepted by the tuchuns. It is difficult to imagine that a newborn patriotism is asserting itself. That they are really favouring disbandment in the interests of the nation seems improbable. What is more likely is that they can read the signs of the times and realise that their independent military forces are no longer to be tolerated. Ni Su-chang is the leader of this new movement, and has prepared a scheme for the elimination of unserviceable troops, thus saving \$20,000,000 annually. While such a proposition represents an improvement upon existing conditions, it would still leave the tuchuns with what Ni would be pleased to call serviceable troops. It is too late now for such partial measures. China has no need for an Army at all. An efficient gendarmerie is all that is required. Presumably Ni Su-chang's trying to delay the evil day for he and his kindred when the tuchunate will be abolished and the various armies improved out of existence.

Peking is agog with excitement over the report that a loan has been secured from the group of American bankers represented by Mr. J. J. Abbott, who came to China in the early part of this year to "look over the situation." The amount mentioned is \$30,000,000. Discreet inquiries elect that the report is not a false one as stated in the Vernacular press. Some of the statements made in this connection may be erroneous, but there is no doubt that a loan, inaugurating a policy which may have important results in the relations between foreign powers and China, has been contracted. This loan has a twofold significance. It indicates America's desire to help China. But it also denotes that America is prepared to adopt an independent line which ought to make Japan realise the danger of staying out of the Consortium. As it was agreed among the Powers that no further financial accommodation would be accorded China until internal peace had been arranged, it is fair to presume that this advance will not be made unless proper guarantees

are forthcoming that the money will not be wasted upon useless military operations.

The loan heralds a great improvement in the collection of public revenues. The wind and tobacco taxes are the security upon which the advance is to be made, and it is proposed to set up an organisation similar to the Maritime Customs and the Salt Gabelle under foreign supervision to control this service. Such an arrangement would greatly benefit the country, to secure which the loan would be worth while, and it will give the Japanese seriously to think.

There was a flutter in Peking bank notes this week. On Thursday they rose from 49 to 58, but fell again to 53. Two factors

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EVERYONE LAUGHS.

BRASS PLATE THAT CREATES MIRTH.

The Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1881 has been discovered at work. The *Daily Mail* representative expected to see an elderly gentleman with a long white beard poring over accounts that somehow or other would never quite balance. Instead, he found two very courteous and energetic young men full of enthusiasm for their job.

"Yes," said one of them "when I was first asked to take on the work I roared with laughter. Like other people, I thought that the Exhibition of 1881 must have been wound up long ago, but as a matter of fact all that is wrong with our job is the name. We are one of the liveliest and most useful of all public bodies."

When the Exhibition of 1881 finished, the Royal Commission that ran it had made a profit which was invested in land at Kensington. It was a profitable speculation. To extend it they borrowed money from the Government on mortgage, and when this was finally cleared off nearly 30 years ago the Commission had a nice income, which is devoted to the furtherance of scientific research and art studies."

A score of scholarships a year are given to university students showing promise in scientific subjects. Bursaries are also given to enable men who have done well in technical subjects at the universities to support themselves while they are acquiring suitable positions.

Post-graduate scholarships are also given in naval architect-

ure, and assistance has been given in founding and extending the British School of Art at Rome, three travelling scholarships in art having been established. A contribution of £100,000 is being made towards the extension of the New Science Museum at South Kensington.

The Royal Albert Hall, the Imperial Institute, the Imperial College of Science, the Royal College of Music, and adjacent buildings all stand on land owned by the Commission, but pay only nominal rents, which in the aggregate amount to £24—surely the cheapest buildings in London. The Commission's income is derived from rents of houses and flats in the neighbourhood, and from investments.

"Every ten years," said one of the officials in conclusion, "someone who does not know anything about us notices the brass plate on the door—Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1881—and comes in to make fun of us. If you will tell the truth about us in the *Daily Mail* we shall be at peace for another ten years."

FORMERLY AT PEKING.
Mr. H. A. Gwynne, Editor of the *Morning Post*, and formerly Reuters' agent at Peking, was entertained by friends and colleagues at luncheon at the Connaught Rooms recently. Lord Amthill presided, and said few men in the profession equaled Mr. Gwynne in knowledge of foreign affairs, and a wide vision with an independent judgment qualified him to guide his fellow-citizens toward a consistent national policy.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS.

Dorothy Has Never Been to a Stag Party in Her Life.

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graph."

WANTED.—Room-board, with
English family preferred, by
Bachelor. Apply Box 277 c/o
"Hongkong Telegraph."

INSURANCE.

THE QUESTION OF NATIONAL-
ALISATION.

What is called the "nationalisation" of insurance is advocated by the Labour Party, and by a certain number of other people as well, and it is worth while to consider what can be said for and against such a proposal. Presumably the idea is that the business of insurance is to be conducted by a State Department; the function of which would be to collect the premiums and pay the expenses and the claims.

We may begin by discriminating between various kinds of insurance. The first distinction is that some are, and some are not, compulsory or practically so. There is at present a statutory liability in certain circumstances to pay compensation to workmen for injury and for unemployment. No one is legally bound to insure against loss by fire, nor to effect assurance on his life, although some life assurance is to be paid for by other people, is advocated in some quarters.

A State Department, like an insurance company, would be a collecting and distributing machine, and the fundamental question to determine is whether a State Department or a company would be the most effective machine, and would confer the greatest advantage upon the community as a whole when all the factors in the problem are, so far as possible, taken into account.

Under the Workmen's Compensation Act an employer is bound to pay compensation for accidents, but he is left free to provide for these benefits in any way that he thinks fit. Except perhaps in the case of very large employers, the only sensible way of meeting this liability is by means of insurance, so that insurance in this case may be said to be practically, though not legally, compulsory, and is in fact almost universal among employers. The insurance companies compete among themselves for this business, and incur considerable expense in doing so; they pay commission, maintain branch offices, and make other outlay for the purpose of persuading employers to insure with one office rather than with another. If the business were a State monopoly this expense for obtaining the business would, to a large extent, be eliminated, and, other things equal, would reduce the cost of insurance.

The provision of compensation for injured workmen is a charge upon the trade, the cost of it is borne by the consumer. The less expensive the machinery for carrying on the insurance the lower would be the price of the commodities produced.

Apart from the question of obtaining business, expenses are incurred for collecting the premiums and settling the claims, and it may be doubted whether a State Department would do this so cheaply as the insurance companies. For the last few years

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the shareholders of companies have been making proportionately large profits out of workman's compensation insurance the net result being that out of each £100 paid in premiums £50 is paid in claims, and £50 is paid for running the machine. Some little while ago the business was conducted at a loss, and the present high rate of profit is unlikely to continue. It must also be borne in mind that, particularly at the outset, the shareholders of a company run some risk of losing the money they have invested, and may very likely have to go without dividends for some years. When all is said and done, however, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that if workmen's compensation were a State monopoly, and particularly if insurance against the risk were made compulsory, the expenses of management would be less than under the present system. The conduct of insurance involves not only the collection of premiums but the settlement of claims. The employer is liable for the workman, but the company indemnifies the employer. If a State Department undertook the business it would presumably relieve the employer of responsibility and would pay the claims; then various things might happen. The Department might be dilatory in the settlement of claims, which would be highly inconvenient to the workers; it might be inefficient in detecting malingering on the one hand or unduly stringent in settlements on the other. In the former case the cost of compensation would be increased, and the price of commodities would rise. Moreover, people who might be at work and adding to the wealth of the nation would be paid for idleness, and there would be a further loss to the community. It is perhaps conceivable that the State Department would make a profit out of the business, which profit might go to reduce taxation; this profit, however, would be derived from the various industries which were paying the premiums: the effect would be to make the prices of commodities more than necessary and to impose a tax upon articles of consumption, which, if a profit were made, might reduce taxation of other kinds. This appears to be a roundabout way of producing an undesirable result.

Thus, even in a case where insurance is a practical necessity, and might, perhaps, with no great disadvantage be made compulsory, it would appear that, although there would be a tendency to reduce the cost of the products of industry by saving the expense incurred by companies for obtaining business and paying shareholders, the friction of the settlement of claims, would be so much greater than in the case of the companies that on balance the community would gain by making use of insurance companies rather than of a State department. —Truth.

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WAR MEMORIALS.

HONGKONG PLEASE NOTE.

London, Sept. 25.—The British Nation as a whole has not yet decided what its main War Memorial is to be. It may possibly take the form of the Cenotaph in Whitehall, though this can never be made imposing enough to suit the views of everyone. Its value is largely sentimental, and although, ever since the Peace celebration, the temporary structure in Whitehall has been visited by hundreds, and although round the base of the erection there are constantly masses of flowers, no one supposes, that this, even when re-erected in permanent form will be the best the State can do.

Curiously enough, the Cenotaph and the Great War Stones which have now come into popularity, do not involve sculpture, and they are a proof of the power of suggestion and beauty furnished by simple lines. These War Stones are being erected in all the cemeteries of our dead abroad, and they are largely of simple classic dignity. Sir Edwin Lutyens is the designer and he is endeavouring to popularise this form of Memorial, suggesting that there should be one kind of main monument throughout, whether in Europe, Asia, or Africa, and that it should take the form of one great fair stone of fine proportions, 11 feet in length, lying raised upon three steps, of which the first and third should be twice the width of the second and that each stone should bear in indelible lettering some fine thought or words of sacred dedication. Each stone would stand facing westward, towards the graves, on greenward in northern countries, and would be flanked with sentinel cypresses or pyramidal oaks. The graves would face eastward, as our men faced when they fell. The inscription on these war stones where erected under British Government auspices is of course to be the words "Their name liveth for evermore"—the sentence taken by Mr. Rudyard Kipling from Ecclesiastes. There seems, however, to be no objection to use of other words, but these should be preferred.

Nearly all the War Memorials of the country will evidently be somewhat on these simple lines. At Southampton they are erecting a cenotaph on which will be placed a recumbent effigy of a soldier, and the wreaths upon the Memorial will include emblems of the Army and Navy as well as the Mercantile Marine and the Air Force. Flanking the monument will be gate-piers, joined by a wall and seat. On three faces of the monolith are panels on which it is proposed to inscribe the names of all local men who fell in the war. This practice of inscribing the names is being followed in every little country village. Already as one goes about the country one meets with little crosses or stones, usually by the roadside on an outstanding piece of ground or common. On these are the names of the men from the various villages who have fallen in the War. Sometimes the villages with only a few houses have as many as 20 names, which shows the toll which was taken of their residents. Only one large outstanding monument has as yet been planned, namely a huge obelisk in the West of England, which will be raised on one of the highest hills in Devonshire overlooking the Bristol Channel. This will probably give the record of the West of England in the War, although it cannot possibly reproduce the names of those who have fallen.

It is noticeable that the whole work of War memorials is being carried out with very great discretion, very great restraint, and very great modesty. So far there is nothing whatever of the glaring monstrosities as the Germans erected of the Franco-German War, and it is to be hoped we shall have none. There were criticisms at the time of the Government scheme for cemeteries on the Western Front, but it is now clear that the work will be carried out reverently and becomingly. Indeed the absence of self-glorification in all other existing Memorials will be very welcome, and reverence and gratitude for the great Victory will be the dominating notes of everything we do.

COMING TO CHINA.

Brigadier-General C. D. Bruce, C.B.E., has returned to London from the Special Mission on behalf of British Missing in Belgium and Northern France, as he is leaving shortly for China to take up his appointment as Police Adviser to the Kiangsu Administration under the Chinese Government.

NOTICES.

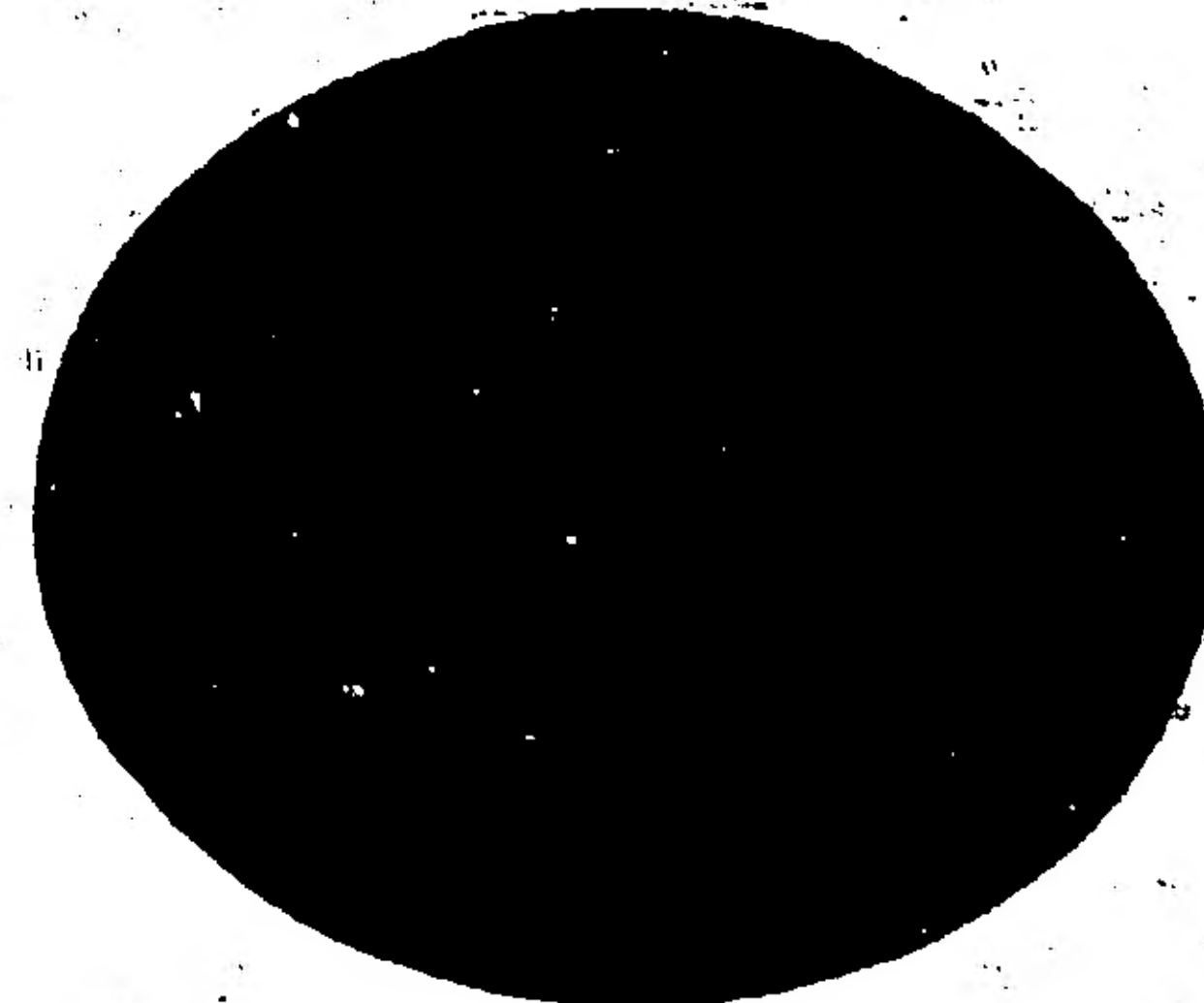
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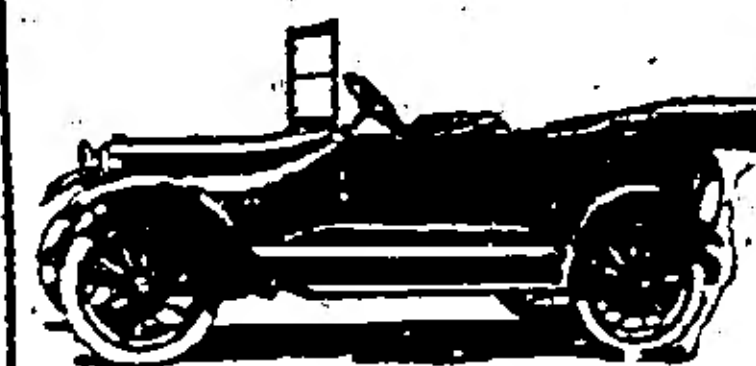
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MARRIAGE.

BOISSEYAIN-TESTAS VAN OUD WULVEN.—On November 12th, at the Peak Church, by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, Gustaf Adolf Lucas Boissevain, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Boissevain-de Geer van Juttaas, of Amsterdam, Holland, to Constance Joanna Testas van Oud Wulven, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Testas van Oud Wulven—Lans, of the Hague, Holland.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1919.

A TIME OF CHOICE.

The peoples of the great civilised countries of the earth are passing through a phase in the evolution of ideas that brings them face to face with the fundamental principles of government as humanity has known them for centuries past. It is idle to glibly talk of Bolshevism as though it were a thing existing in Russia alone—it is a Russian term that the world has adopted to express a school of thought that has adherents the wide world over. Without going into needless rhetoric, it is a school of thought that has "evolved" out of the general to such a far-removed degree as to become revolutionary. It has exaggerated the common ideas of Liberty until they have become positively tyrannous, its views on property, if put into general practice, would throw into chaotic confusion the whole system of personal possession; and its conception of the ideal social state is in distinct opposition to what we at present are used. No purpose at all useful would be served in stating the above in less definite terms, for plain truths need plain words, especially when the matter is fraught with such grave consequences. If it were possible to get hold of a new world, peopled with humans who had never known anything different, and make a clean beginning with the ideas of Bolshevism, it would possibly be a fine experiment, for we believe that the deeper truths and principles underlying the creed are not all bad. But that is not possible. Civilised nations have histories; the very history of civilisation itself is one of a gradual building up; of ideas being first conceived and then slowly apprehended by peoples and later applied; and it is an absolute impossibility to jump from one set of ideas to another, for in the transition the structure on which civilisation is built would assuredly tumble to the tune of uncontrolled passions and class warfare. We see that in Russia. The peoples of the world have to choose between a patient change and improvement, bearing with the inequalities and injustices the while, and an attempt at sweeping change, which would inevitably bring with it disaster, discord and bloodshed. For this reason it is dangerous to write or speak of Bolshevism as something that might be worth while. Because of the time in which we live it has to be written down as utterly impossible.

Statesmen, who are rightly jealous of humanity's welfare, have of late been proclaiming the insidiousness of the new doctrine, and we, in our own humble way, have endeavoured to add to the chorus. The Head of the French Government has delivered a speech at Strasbourg, that even in Reuter's condensation is an eloquent appeal for reason and constitutionalism. "In view of the complexity of the problems confronting the new political era it is important that the French elections should result in the establishment of a homogeneous Parliamentary majority which could carry out a well-defined programme of action." Those were his words, and their sane cogency instantly strikes one. His dictum that "if Society were threatened it ought to rely less on armed force than on itself" strikes a very true note. It is the people and the workers themselves who have to realise the danger of any sudden attempt to bring about by a political revolution a new earth, for such an attempt to gain the chimerical greater would only result in the losing of the very solid lesser. When socialism was first advocated it found very little acceptance, but the assimilation of the idea has grown so that to-day there is scarcely a thinking man who can say that he entirely throws aside the whole of the socialistic idea. But if the gospel of Karl Marx had been rushed upon the peoples of the world when it was first sent forth, the world would have groaned under a tragedy of unthinkable magnitude and disaster. It is the same to-day with Bolshevism.

New ideas are inseparable from the human race; they come inevitably with the passing of time and the greater accumulation of experience. Progress in administration, development in the science of sociology, and more equitable relations between the classes comprising modern communities, are just as inevitable. At the end of an unparalleled crisis it would seem to some that things have retrogressed instead of progressed, and so it is that the preaching of a new revolutionary code is meeting with more response than it otherwise would. The danger is that there will be organised attempts to force the hand of time, to bring about a state of things for which humanity is not ripe. And it is a danger that is very real and sinister. Not until human values have radically changed can there be any application of the newly-preached theory without an accompanying resistance that would embroil in civil war national against national. Not until it is the decreed will of a nation's majority can there be any action taken along Bolshevik lines that will not spell communal disaster. The recognition of this and its expressed acceptance by the proletariats of the world is the one thing that stands between turmoil and peaceful progress.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

"BENT SPACE."

Whilst there may be much scientific importance in the discovery that "space may acquire a twist or a warp" and may therefore not be invariable, as is generally assumed, we cannot help thinking that Reuter could have far more profitably used the cables than to send us that lengthy screed reciting the announcement just made by the Royal Society on this subject. A few words, such as we have at the tail-end of the message, would have sufficed in these days when far more practicable matters demand our attention. We are told that this dislocation of space applies to instruments of measurement as well as to things measured. But we don't suppose that it will affect our tailor's measurements, the measuring of our milk supply or the size of our peg of whisky. Nor do we imagine that the discovery will make any difference to the man who has the unhappy experience of falling out of an aeroplane—presumably he will be just as liable to come as straight to earth as ever he was. Reuter speaks of the all-important bearing of this discovery on "the fundamental physical problem." Our stomachs seem to come within that category, but this revelation that space may be "bent" is scarcely likely to have any effect on indigestion, for example. In any event, it will not affect the cost of living, our currency problems or the fact that the Syrians are growing about the British evacuation of their country. These are far more vital issues than fanciful speculations on atmosphere and space. But Reuter does not appear to think so.

THE SYRIAN PROBLEM.

The complexion of things in Syria is not as placid as we were led to believe a couple of months ago, for Reuter's Agency informed us yesterday that a serious situation is developing in the country as a result of the British evacuation. The French, it will be remembered, opposed the presence of British troops in Syria and in the middle of September last, after long-drawn out negotiations between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau, it was agreed that British troops on November 1st should evacuate all territories north of the provisional frontier between Syria and Palestine. The Peace Conference to adjust the frontier later. Apparently, the Mosul district is not comprised in the region where Great Britain will cease to exercise responsibility. We were assured at the time that the departure of British troops would not entail French occupation in Damascus, Lema, Hons and Aleppo, which are in a zone considered as a possible Arab State or a confederation of States in the 1916 agreement. The tone of the French Press for some time prior to the completion of the present understanding had been bitter against the British. Some of the French journals went so far as to declare that the object of Great Britain in placing a garrison in Syria was to eventually absorb that country! Nothing was further from the truth. The presence of our troops in Syria gave security to its inhabitants and this is specially borne out in the message that Reuter despatched us yesterday, for the Arabs, we are told, view the evacuation of Syria by the British with misgiving for the future and have disclaimed responsibility for outrages which may be committed after the departure of our men from Syria. The future of Syria is fraught with trouble. It is believed that the settlement arrived at recently between Great Britain and France on the Syrian question is in keeping with the Anglo-French Secret Treaty of 1916, which presumably gave an understanding to the French that, in the event of the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire, a part of Syria would go to France. It will also be remembered that we made an agreement with the King of the Hedjaz, commonly alluded to as the Anglo-Arabian Agreement of 1915, but we are not given to know whether there is anything in the latter agreement which interferes with the recent undertaking with France.

A THORNY QUESTION. All this is enough to make it clear that the Powers to whom the political future of Syria falls will have problems before them far more serious than any that Britain has had to solve in Egypt, and quite as heavy as those which gather along the northern and north-western frontiers of the Indian Empire. Some parts of Syria are extremely rich. For instance, from the Anti-Labanon to Mount Seir the country is fruitful and endowed with great possibilities, but cursed by insecurity. Certain parts of the country present, to every possible government of Syria, one of the heaviest of problems, which only the Romans have been able to solve—how to defend its opulence from the hungry and marauding tribes of Arabia. Within recent years the Turks had attempted this after a fashion of their own, playing off the Druzes and the Arabs against each other. The Syrian people are not Turks either ethnologically, linguistically or in character or temperament. The Turks are of Turanian origin, while the Syrians are Semites, at least predominantly. Had the Turks really had the true elements of a spirit of just administration they might before this have made Syria and Palestine happy and prosperous provinces. The thorny problem of the control of the Government of Syria has not as yet been settled, and we must await the presentation of the Peace Terms to Turkey before we can express an opinion on the future of the country. What Syria needs is a settled and just government, which should be formed with a view to eventual independence, an enlightened and international sanitary service and capital in no stinted quantity to restore to the land something of its former beauty and greatness.

DAY BY DAY.

STATES COME AND GO, BUT PEOPLES REMAIN.

The wedding of Mr. Fernando E. Remedios to Miss Osmund, second daughter of Mr. Arthur F. Osmund, takes place on Sunday.

To-morrow at noon Mr. G. P. Lammert is selling by auction the wreck of the Tai Wan Maru, as she lies stranded in the Hainan Straits.

Last week's health return shows five cases of gastro-enteritis, two of cerebro-spinal fever and one of plague. All were fatal and all the sufferers Chinese.

Medals in commemoration of the defeat of Germany were distributed to St. Joseph's College yesterday to the pupils. One side of the medal shows Britannia standing by a lion, while the other side bears the inscription: "In Commemoration of the Defeat of Germany 1919."

Many social activities are to be arranged in the near future in aid of the Fund for Devastated France. Besides the special Gymkhana Meeting, there will in all probability be a ball or a cabaret, whilst special lectures will be given by Miss Van der Flier. A Publicity Committee has been formed in connection with the movement.

The West Cactus, the first of the U. S. Shipping Board vessels consigned to Messrs. Struthers and Dixon, arrived in the Colony on Saturday from San Francisco, and leaves for San Francisco via Keelung to-day. The next vessel expected is the Alcon, due here on the 25th instant. Mr. Nelson, the enterprising manager of Messrs. Struthers and Dixon, is energetically exploiting the field for his Company.

The first of the practice dances in connection with the forthcoming St. Andrew's Ball was held at the City Hall last evening. There was a very large attendance of dancers, and a thoroughly happy time was spent. The programme comprised two one-steps, two fox-trots, two Eightsome Reels and one Strathspey Reel. For the Scottish dances, the music was supplied by Indian pipers, whilst for the others the Hongkong Hotel Jazz Band operated. Mr. W. Armstrong was the M.C. The next practice takes place on the 18th instant.

The owner of an unlicensed boat was summoned this morning before Captain Basil Tylour, R. N. marine magistrate, for failing to license her boat and for dredging in a prohibited area in the harbour on the 8th instant. Sergeant Wilson said that on the 8th inst., in the Central Fairway he saw a number of sampans dredging. All the rest got away, but defendant had her dredge down and could not get away in time. He asked what she was doing, and she said she was fishing. There was no fishing gear on board. Her license had expired two months ago. The defendant said she had no money to renew the licence. She went out to fish, but caught none. She was fined \$2 on each count.

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LAN TAU MURDER CASE.

THE DEFENCE.

The case in which Cheng Lo and Cheung Sau-loi were charged with the murder of a Chinese boat-woman named Lai Yau-tsoi, on the 27th August last, off Lantau Island, was resumed before His Lordship, Sir William Rees, Davis, K.C., Chief Justice.

At the conclusion of the evidence for the Crown, Mr. Alabaster, who appeared for the second accused, said there was no case for him to answer, because the evidence of the Crown placed the scene of the murder outside the jurisdiction of the Court. There were two counts in the indictment. They both alleged that the crime took place within the territorial waters of the Colony. The first count stated that it was within "territorial waters" of His Majesty's Dominions, off Lantau Island, and the other count "in the waters of the Colony, off Lantau Island." Both counts alleged that the crime took place in territorial waters. They did not allege murder on the High Seas, failing which Counsel said he would have many answers on that point. One answer was that the Crown had not complied with Section 20 of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance. They alleged that this particular part was in territorial waters, and he would say that it was not. The evidence of the Crown placed the scene of the crime in shallow water but not on the high seas, to the westward of Meridian 113. 52, that was to say, outside "the territorial jurisdiction of the Court."

Counsel then proceeded to refer his Lordship to his first authority, Archbold, at page 28 of the last edition, which read that Courts of Common Law had no statute in part to try any offence not committed within any part of the realm. The jurisdiction of the Courts of British Colonies was limited to offences committed within their territory, unless special provisions had been drawn up. Another citation read by Counsel said that a foreigner who was accused by another foreigner on board a ship was not amenable to the law of the realm. A foreigner was engaged in a British Criminal Court under the following circumstances: His ship, which was a foreign one, was passing three miles off the shores of England, and while within that distance the ship ran into a British ship whereby a man was drowned. It was held by a majority of 13 judges that the offence was not committed on British ships and that no British Court could try it. The present indictment was headed under the Common Law Statute. Under this law and the Admiralty Law they had a case that although within three miles the Court had no jurisdiction. It was argued in that case, and no doubt it would be argued here, that International law provided that every state held jurisdiction not over its own territory but also for so far or so much of its adjacent waters as was necessary for the purposes of protection. At the time the Act which provided for this in the case of Hongkong was passed, Lantau was not one of the British Dominions nor were any part of what was known as the New Territories. So that Act was not passed with any special reference to the peculiar circumstances with regard to the New Territories, but he would deal with the definition of Territorial Waters as set out in that Act: Territorial Waters of Her Majesty's Dominions in reference to the Act meant such part of the sea adjacent to Hongkong or other dominion as was deemed by International law necessary for their protection. Counsel referred to the Convention made with China in reference to the fixing of the northern boundary of the New Territories, and contended that that crime was outside the meaning of the word "protection" mentioned.

The hearing is proceeding.

EUROPEAN LADY ASSAULTED.

ASSAILANT PUNISHED.

At the Magistracy this morning a Chinese was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and four hours' stock in front of Victoria View, Kowloon, for assaulting Mrs. Farmer yesterday while she was on her way to the Post Office. The culprit bruised Mrs. Farmer by attempting to snatch what appeared to him to be a locket.

FAMINE OF OFFICE SITES.

MANY CHANGES IN HONGKONG.

There is a famine in the land—this time not of rice but of suitable business offices. The development of the Colony is being retarded considerably, and we know of many firms that are prevented from opening out in Hongkong because they cannot secure sites for offices.

Many large firms whose names are well-known in the business world of England and the United States have to be content with cubicle-like rooms. For instance, Messrs. Grace and Co., who are very large shipping interests in the U.S.A., are now housed in a small space in Powell's Buildings, with just room to accommodate one desk and a typewriting table.

Messrs. Mustard and Co. had been hard put to getting a suitable place, and after a good deal of searching selected a site on Connaught Road. The premises are being altered so as to give some scope for future expansion.

The same sorrowful tale is told by many others. Many mercantile houses have been given notices to quit their premises as the buildings have been purchased by other interests. The Hongkong Telephone Company will soon be at work on the building which houses Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Co. Ltd., Messrs. Silva, Netto and Co., Meurer Freres and the Bank of Asia. The Telephone Company will erect a palatial edifice on this site. Plans are already in hand and notices to quit will soon be served on the present occupants.

Then again the building next to it, facing Queen's Road and Duddell Street, occupied by the furnishing Cheong Lee, and Messrs. F. Ellis and Co., will be razed at the end of December, and in its place a modern structure will go up. It is reported to have been sold to a Chinese gentleman and the China Bank is financing its construction. This Bank will occupy the ground floor.

Other portions of the business city are also being encroached upon. There is a scramble for suitable office rooms and the Lock Hing photographer's building in Queen's Road is having a lift installed to the top floors, which will be used as offices in future, instead of residential quarters.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company have, after several fruitless efforts, succeeded in securing suitable accommodation in Hotel Mansions, and on December 15th will move to the ground floor, at present occupied by the Hongkong Cigar Store, Limited, and Messrs. Campbell Moore and Co. Ltd.

The Chinese Merchants Bank, Ltd., from the Astor House building will go to the place which the Pacific Mail Co. will vacate on the 15th proximo. The Pacific Mail Company has long been taxed for space and the phenomenal expansion of its business, due principally to the sagacity and unflinching industry of Mr. Shepherd, the manager, had made it imperative to secure better accommodation. The Company utilised its limited office in a very economical way constructing a floor on top for the accounts department. The large number of ships which the United States Shipping Board switched on to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company added considerable work on the present staff which could not be increased for the simple reason that accommodation for extra hands could not be provided. In their new home, the Pacific Mail Company will be able to breathe a little more oxygen. Messrs. Campbell Moore's place the Company will use as their compradore's department.

The Bank of Asia will get busy on the building occupied by the Robinson's Piano Co., which they purchased a few months ago from the Land Investment Company, Ltd., and acquire the premises when the present leases expire.

THE HAICHING.

TO RESUME HER USUAL RUN.

The s.s. Haiching, one of the Douglas boats that were chartered to Messrs. Nemazee and Co. has just returned from Java via Swatow, and is being banded back to her owners.

Messrs. Nemazee chartered her for six months for the Hongkong-Batavia trade. She will resume her run to Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

"Grandpa," said a small girl. "I need your advice. I have only \$5 to spend on cousin Blanche's wedding present and I want to give something that looks twice as much as it is. What do you suggest?" "Well," he replied, "in consideration of the high cost of living I should buy \$5 worth of rice and boil it."

When Colonel John Ward arrived in this country says the *Daily News* correspondent he was wearing in addition to the ribbons of British and French Orders, a decoration in gold and enamel. Askel what it was, he explained that he had been elected Ataman of the Siberian Cossacks, and was wearing the insignia of this rank. I congratulate the member-for Stoke-on-Trent on this distinction, which seems to me exceedingly appropriate.

Whilst in Newfoundland the Prince of Wales would have an opportunity of seeing his portrait on a postage stamp. The "oldest colony" celebrated the Coronation by an issue of stamps bearing portraits of the King and Queen and all their children, the Queen's portrait appearing on the 1 cent stamp, the King's on the 2 cent, the Prince of Wales on the 3 cent, and so on to the late little Prince John, whose baby face smiled from the 7 cent. The portrait on the Prince's stamp was a very good one of him at the time.

Mr. Ward Muir contended, in an article in the *Evening Standard* the other day, that life in London was just as healthy as, and far more interesting than, life in the country. His contention is supported by a Londoner, who writes:—I am nearly sixty-four. I have not had a week's holiday for seventeen years. My only holidays have been Bank Holidays. I work ten hours a day without any intervals for meals. I have never been absent from my office once during the above period through illness or otherwise. I rarely go to bed before twelve o'clock and generally breakfast at eight, except on Sundays. The temperature in a room I work in three afternoons every week is often over 90 deg., and during one week reached 108 deg. My great-grandfather, my grandfather, and my father, all Londoners, celebrated their golden weddings, and lived until they were eighty-seven.

The first patent taken out by a woman was for a process of weaving straw with silk by a Mrs. Mary Kies, of Connecticut, in 1809 (says the *Morning Post*), and she has, as time went on, had many followers in ingenuity, so that at Washington there is a woman's department, with the specifications of the patents arranged in chronological order. British women patentees come later in the field. It was not till 1894 that the Comptroller-General of Patents thought it worth while to ascertain the number of women inventors, and the war has naturally decreased their numbers, but whereas there were nearly 400 applications for patents from women in 1913, in 1914 there were 350, and in 1917 253, and 1918 286, so that the total is rising again. During the war probably the outstanding invention was Mrs. Hertha Ayrton's fan for sending back gas and smoke fumes. Other inventions of national importance of late years were Mrs. Ernest Hart's for water-proofing fabrics, a discovery of which use was made by the Admiralty, War Office, railway companies, &c., and Mrs. Cayley-Robinson's patent for a semi-gas furnace, which was intended to revolutionise heating, as it is said to reduce expenditure by one-sixth on fuel, consuming all waste products, such as cinder, soot, smoke, and ashes.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Hongkong Rifle League.—A practice shoot for possible and probable members of the Hongkong Defence Corps team will take place at King's Park Range on Saturday, 15th instant commencing at 2.30 p.m.

Arrangements will be made for assistance and instruction to be given on the Range to anyone requiring same. Members of the Corps possessing aperture sights are invited to bring them.

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CHINESE INDUSTRIAL MISSION.

MEMBERS NOW IN HONGKONG.

An indication of the extent to which Young China is exerting for the establishment of home industries and improvement of her commercial relations with foreign countries is seen in the Industrial Mission which the Peking Government about a year ago sent to Europe to study the conditions of trade and industries there. Mr. Yeh Kung-cho (or Yip Yu-fu as he is more often called), a former Vice-Minister of the Chinese Board of Communications, is the Head of the Mission which has just returned from Europe and which is now in the Colony awaiting the departure of a steamer to return to the North.

The Mission is composed of half-a-dozen members who are experts on the various branches of trade and industries which come under their respective views. Mr. Yeh himself had been for many years engaged in various native industrial, railway and banking enterprises in the North, and by deputing him to the leadership of the Mission the Chinese Government has acquired the services of an experienced man who will not fail to furnish very valuable suggestions, the outcome of his own experience and the knowledge he has acquired from a year's practical study of the conditions of the trade and chief industries of England, France, Sweden, etc. and the relations which these trade and industries bear to China.

A complete report will be presented by Mr. Yeh to the Government on his arrival in Peking, containing comments and suggestions on commerce and industries which will be for the mutual benefit of China and the countries with which she has commercial relations.

Mr. Yeh arrived in the Colony last Friday by the M.M. steamer Sphinx, and he immediately put himself in touch with the local Chinese businessmen, who were glad to avail themselves of the information which he was able to offer for the improvement of their trade with foreign countries. Members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, under the Chairmanship of Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak yesterday afternoon entertained the distinguished visitor to tea at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms. Speeches were made bearing on China's commercial relations with foreign countries, for the improvement of which hopeful expectations were expressed.

and knowest not that thou art the wretched one and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked." We expect condemnation after this, as with Capernaum, which, exalting itself to Heaven, was thrust down to Hades. But instead we find counsel.

"I counsel thee buy of me gold refined by fire, that thou mayest become rich, and white garments, that thou mayest clothe thyself, and eye salve to anoint thine eyes, that thou mayest see." The Lord speaks to the traffickers of Laodicea in their own tongue, and with allusions which would pointedly recall their thriving trade in woollen stuffs and their famous medical school with its ointment made from local minerals for the eyesight. Let them do business with God, for His goods and on His terms. "Buy of me," there the emphasis lies. See your treasures beside Him: see, with anointed eyes, your character beside Him. Compare your aims with His; set your sacrifices by the side of His Cross and go on calling them sacrifices if you can. The Queen of the South came to behold the glories of Solomon—came with state and circumstance worthy of a queen. But when she had seen that which she came for "there was no more spirit left in her," we are told. Well, a greater than Solomon is here. If a man is satisfied with himself it is because he is far from Christ. If a Church is Laodicean it is because it is ceasing to be an abiding place of the Redeemer, "in whom are all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge hid."

"I counsel thee to buy of me," gold to relieve thy poverty, white raiment to cover thy nakedness, ointment to restore the sight."

Christ would not have His people destitute, self-deceived, to become a reproach among men when the poverty and deception come to light, as such things do.

A word is added next, not to soften down the reproof, but to soften the heart which receives it:—"As many as I love, I reprove and chasten." As if to say: Repent, not alone lest thou be rejected, but because thou art loved; because, lukewarm though thou art, thou art still a child, and

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therefore to be corrected. Rejoice not in freedom from self-reproach; rejoice when conscience stings and self-satisfaction is shaken to its roots. Cast off the half-heartedness, "be zealous and repent."

Another word is added which if it touch not Laodicea would prove that Laodicea is beyond hope. Christ, who might have come in anger, presents Himself as a suppliant, under one of the tenderest figures of the whole gospel. "Behold," He says, "I stand at the door and knock."

You or I would cry to the half-hearted, "Behold! The Judge standeth at the door!" It would be true—but who is the Judge? He who knocks, who will knock again, who will plead for admission where it is His very right. And who will condemn, if condemn at last he must? Who but He who stood without the door of the Church, whose very existence means nothing if not that it is His home. His rightful dwelling-place? Let the anointed eyes be opened to see this sight—the Lord who can scarce but reject the Church, pleading to be taken in! We tell this moving parable to the sinner, and we do well. But it is really addressed to the half-hearted saint. That picture so familiar on our walls, portraying the visitor of the night, thorn-crowned, sad-visaged, in one hand bearing the lamp of life, and with the other knocking on the heavy, weed-grown door—let us not read it for others, but for ourselves. For it is the Saviour coming to His own, and they that were His own slow to receive Him. That weed-grown door is not the door of the hardened heart, it is the door of the easy-going Church, the tepid, complacent, nauseating Church. It is the gate of Laodicea—the Church without a penitent form, rich, increased in goods, and having need of nothing.

The knock, so the Lord anticipates, will not be unheard. Even in Laodicea some at any rate will attend. And what a prospect! "If any man hear my voice and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me." And more to follow, for there comes next

the promise which is the crown of all made to any of these seven Churches. "He that overcometh, I will give to him to sit down with me in My throne, as I also overcome, and sit down in My Father's throne." The Lord's final effort to win Laodicea from its half-heartedness is to bid it look to its destiny as that exists in His own redeeming purpose. The end for which immortal souls are made God's image is something more than just to live decently and escape damnation. It is to reign with Christ, to share His glory, to fight and conquer, and, having overcome, to dwell as God's children in the Kingdom which rules over all and knows no end. It is impossible that Laodicea can have lifted up her eyes thus high—no Church with aspirations can possibly conceive of itself as "rich, and increased in goods and in need of nothing." None of us look high enough, nor far enough ahead. Our hopes are too low, our wishes too limited. We forget what we were made for, what Christ redeemed us for. The antidote to lukewarmness is aspiration. Our souls cleave unto the dust. We are content, or try to be, with mean and little things.

"I counsel thee," says Christ, "to buy of Me," and His Spirit strives to make us value what He has to offer. For this He waits and knocks, warns, and pleads, rebukes when need is, and chastens.

Behold He has set before us an open door; can we keep the door closed against Him?

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SUNDAY'S SERMON.

LUKEWARMNESS, AND
COMPLACENCY.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning—

"I know thy works, that thou art neither cold nor hot: I would thou wert cold or hot. So because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spew thee out of my mouth."—Rev. 3:15-10.

"Behold I stand at the door and knock."—v. 19.

Some 200 years B.C. Antiochus II of Syria founded or rebuilt a city which he named after his wife Laodice, by whom, after having put her away and again restored her, he was eventually poisoned—a sad familiar type of tale in those times. Through the founding in the days of St. Paul of a Christian Church in the city the name of that injured and crime-stained woman has become a proverb, though not one in a million who use it ever think of its origin. But origins leave traces, and perhaps it is not wholly fanciful to see in the characteristics which earned for Laodicea the name of "the city of compromise" some natural outworking of the tendencies betokened by the Eastern autocrat's fancies.

In any case, the city was a great and wealthy emporium in its time, and the Christian community appears to have had its share in the general prosperity, unlike the Church in Smyrna, which was poverty-stricken in the midst of riches. The contrast between these two is too marked to be passed by.

To Smyrna the Lord says: "I know thy poverty (but thou art rich)." Laodicea He warns because it claims to be rich and does not know that it is "miserable and poor and blind and naked." To be sure the Church which is poor materially may also be poor spiritually, and *ceteris paribus*. In these cases it was in fact otherwise, as it is very apt to be.

Richard Baxter once wrote down 29 reasons for the success of his ministry in Kidderminster. One of these was "the absence of rich men" from his congregation, there being nobody in it who had more than £40 a year. Baxter puts that down in no spirit of cynicism, but simply records it, and shows how in the given circumstances it worked out. It is very striking, and the direct opposite of the common way of thinking.

It is certainly hard for those who trust in riches to enter the Kingdom of God and that is because it is so hard if one has riches not to trust in them. That Laodicea's lukewarmness and complacency arose from its opulence is clear from the extraordinarily sharp terms in which its real poverty is laid bare and its rejection threatened. The Church possesses no outstanding virtue which Christ can commend, as in the case of nearly all the others. Neither has it any crying sin, like Sardinia or Thyatira. Unlike its sister congregations Laodicea does not need to contend either with poverty or persecution or error or immorality.

But it is ill with the religion which is described by negatives. Without enough conviction to stir up an enemy, or enough interest in truth to generate even a heresy, Laodicea may be of the sort of which all men speak well. But Christ is sick of it. Flat, colourless insipidity—men cannot away with it in anything they care about, and if the world

likes it in the Church it is only because all that the world wants of the Church is to say prayers over its coffins, and for the rest to let it alone.

People will not put up with half where anything serious is afoot. Thousands who could not say were or what Laodicea was know what "Laodicean" means, and apply it freely to the half-hearted politician, or in general to whoever will neither be one thing nor the other.

Coldness you can endure, warmth you would reciprocate; but not to know where you are amid people's hesitations and half-heartedness is unendurable. "I would than were cold or hot!"

What wish more natural in the mouth of man? Yet it is thought strange in the mouth of the Lord. People often puzzle over it as it stands here, as if the thing which is not to be put up with in daily affairs is less nauseating in religion. Surely, it seems to be thought, a little religion is better than none at all. Surely it is better to be lukewarm than positively cold. Yes and no. Yes, if the lukewarmness is a stage in the passing from death to life; no, if on the way from life to death.

How eagerly the rescue party by the river's brink toils to restore circulation to the chill frame, and what a cry of triumph rises at the first faint flush of returning life! But how different when the same stage is passed, as passed it must be, on the last of earth of earthly journey's when the vital glow is not reviving but dying down.

But my text deals rather with lukewarmness as a state than as a stage, and as a state it is loathed both by God and man. Sickly it is, and repugnant, still it is common, and not least so in religion. The number of people being denied the name of Christian yet have no vital interest in the Kingdom of Christ or anything that has to do with it. It never gives them a generous thrill; never stirs a strong emotion of either fear or hope. Their religion is negative: they have no

visions, also no enthusiasms. They are in peril because they do not know it, for the lukewarm character is essentially self-satisfied. He comes up to his own standard more closely than if his religion had real warmth and aspiration. He judges himself by the conventional level of what will pass muster, and sees nothing amiss, especially if his way in life is prosperous.

"Rich and increased in goods, and having need of nothing," he is stagnant and satisfied, believing it is well with his soul, and comparing himself to advantage with the positively cold on the one hand and the zealously hot on the other. Happy medium: golden mean; state above others to be desired, in which a man may have the advantages of religion without its high demands, deriving outward reputation and inward complacency from an unexacting acquiescence with what is generally recognised as the proper thing! It is a fool's paradise.

Now what shall be said to Laodicea? Shall we overwhelm her with reproofs, pouring out words that burn and sting? Will whip and goad avail to rouse to effort and earnestness this self-deceived, self-satisfied community? For a week or a year they might, but they might not, for the self-deceived is enclosed in armour of proof. What is the Lord's own method here? "Because thou sayest, I am rich and increased with goods and have need of nothing,

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SHIPPING NEWS.

FAMOUS YACHT SOLD.

Valhalla, one of the biggest yachts at Southampton and Cowes has been sold to go to France. One of her former owners, the late Earl of Crawford, cruised over 200,000 miles in her.

OIL FIRING ON MERCHANT SHIPS.

Plans are being developed at the Port of Liverpool for providing storage accommodation for oil fuel for steamers of the mercantile marine. The lack of this provision has hitherto prevented owners adapting oil firing in place of coal, and the fact that some of the liner companies have decided upon this method of steam raising, at least in ships now under construction, has necessitated adequate storage accommodation for liquid fuel being immediately made.

THE LUSITANIA SALVAGE.

The possibility of raising the Lusitania is now under discussion, and active steps in this direction may be undertaken if the opinion of salvage experts who have been invited to study the problem is as favourable as there is reason to anticipate, says a writer in the *Pail' Mail Gazette*. The Lusitania lies at a considerable depth off the Irish coast, and has been submerged for four and a half years. Her huge size would complicate the salvage operations, but it is believed that she could be lifted and moved into shallow water by the aid of flexible pontoons, which, when inflated with air, develop a buoyancy one hundred times greater than their own weight. Expert opinion is inclined to view the raising of the Lusitania as a practicable proposition if the financial outlay is deemed worth while.

U.S. EAGER FOR MORE TONNAGE.

While British boats are being "directed" here and there at the beck and call of the bureaucrats, the United States, having returned all the foreign tonnage, is eagerly seeking boats on time charter, especially those suitable for the coal trade. Obviously British steamers cannot get into this trade, as licenses would not be granted, but Japanese and other boats are securing very fine rates of remuneration for American time charter engagements. Quite recently 44s per month was paid for six months in the Transatlantic trader, and it is reported that up to 45s would be paid, while 35s has been offered for two years' engagement. This is presumably to provide tonnage for the coal cargoes which will be sent to this side and also South America during the next year or so, what time the British coal miner and his ill-advised friends on the railways and in the iron foundries go on strike. The South American market is now practically dominated by tonnage supplied by the United States Shipping Board, and all sorts of rates are being taken for parcels per berthed boats to the North American ports.

LEVER'S AND THE WHALE FISHERY.

A big deal has just been completed at North Shields whereby the entire whaling business and outfit of the Southern Whale Fishing Company, Limited, of which Messrs. Richard Irvin and Sons of North Shields and Aberdeen, are the managing directors and principal owners, have been transferred to Messrs. Lever Bros. of Port Sunlight. The Southern Whale Fishing Company was established through the enterprise of Messrs. Irvin and Sons eight years ago, and is the only English firm engaged in the whale fishery in the Southern Seas. Its operations have been conducted with very great success from the commencement. The fishing headquarters are at South Georgian Island, in the South Atlantic, several hundred miles east of Cape Horn, and well within the average limit of the drift ice and within easy distance of the Antarctic pack ice. A fleet of steamers specially built and equipped for work, and fitted with a special gun for killing the whales, is engaged in the fishing under the direct management of Mr. George D. Irvin, of Cape Town, a son of the senior partner. The whaling fleet is chiefly manned by Norwegians chosen for their expert knowledge of this kind of fishing. The principal product is the valuable whale oil, which is used for the manufacture of soap, glycerine and margarine, and their valuable by-products. By their latest deal Messrs. Lever Brothers acquire first-hand source of supply for material necessary in soap manufacture, and also in the production of margarine, which they are carrying on at their new Grays works. We understand that the purchase price is in the neighbourhood of three-quarters of a million.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers. To Sail.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE. Chusan. 13th Nov. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI. Sinkiang. 13th Nov. at noon.
WEIHAIWEI. CHEFOO.
NCHWANG & TIENSIN Kueichow. 13th Nov. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG. Kailong. 14th Nov. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO. Yingchow. 13th Nov. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO Taming. 13th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via

Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36. Agents.

Hongkong Nov. 12, 1919.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Wed., 12th Nov. at 5 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Thur., 13th Nov. at 8 a.m.
TIENSIN via Wei & C'foo	Cheongshing	Thur., 13th Nov. at 2 p.m.
KOBE	Kwalsang	Fri., 14th Nov. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Fri., 14th Nov. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 14th Nov. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore.

Sailings from Calcutta to Hongkong proceed via Suez and Hongkong to Japan, occasional calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with vessels by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other ports.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up to date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadiat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labud Dar.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers

"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."

Hongkong to San Francisco.

via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Tuesday, Dec. 2nd.
S.S. "ECUDOR"	Wednesday, Dec. 31st.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Wednesday, Jan. 28th.

ALSO

The following U.S. Shipping Board vessels

Steamers	Sails from San Francisco	Due to sail from Hongkong
"WEST INSKIP"	Oct. 25, 1919.	Dec. 17, 1919.
"WEST CADDOA"	Oct. 30, "	Dec. 24, "
"WEST CONOB"	Nov. 1, "	Dec. 26, "
"WEST VACA"	Nov. 10, "	Jan. 3, 1920.
"WEST KADOR"	Nov. 20, "	Jan. 10, "
"WEST NERIS"	Dec. 28, "	Feb. 12, "

Cargo accepted on through bills of lading to Baltimore, Havana, Central and South American ports.
For further information apply to

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Telephone 141.

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

ALPS MARU End of November.
CENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

SEATTLE MARU Monday, 17th November.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

SAIGON MARU Thursday, 20th November.
BURMA MARU Saturday, 6th Dec.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.
ANNAM MARU Monday, 1st Dec.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCTION, LAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

MAURAS MARU Saturday, 15th November.
KUNAJIRI MARU Friday, 5th December.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

AFRICA MARU Monday, 17th Nov.
CANADA MARU Thursday, 27th Nov.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

KAIJO MARU Sunday, 16th Nov.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

SOSHU MARU Thursday, 13th Nov.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.



KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.
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HEAD OFFICE (Kobe).

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Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coast Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING CO.,
M. HASHIMOTO,
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STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

OFFICES: San Francisco and Seattle, U.S.A., Hongkong, Shanghai, Manila and Kobe.

Operating the following Far Eastern service for account of the United States Shipping Board.

U.S.A. PACIFIC COAST, JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINES.

FOR SEATTLE

"ELKHORN" 2nd half Nov.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

"WEST CACTUS" 11th Nov.
"WEST CAJOOT" 1st half Dec.

Through rates quoted and through B/L's issued to all points in U.S. and Canada.

L. EVERETT, Vice-Pres. E. A. NELSON, Gen. Agent.
OFFICE: 1ST FLOOR POWELL'S BUILDING, 12 Des Voeux Road.

SHIPPING.

THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

STEAMER	SAILING DATE
"MELVILLE DOLLAR"	28th November.
"HAROLD DOLLAR"	10th December.
"BESSIE DOLLAR"	15th January.
"MELVILLE DOLLAR"	5th February.
"HAROLD DOLLAR"	10th March.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

"WEST IRA"	30th November.
"WEST HEPBURN"	5th December.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

FOR NEW YORK VIA CUBA.

"GRACE DOLLAR"	7th December.
"M. S. DOLLAR"	7th January.

For particulars for freight apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING TEL. 795.
THIRD FLOOR " 792.

Lloyd Triestino

S.S. "NIPPON"

For Singapore, Colombo, Port Said and Trieste.
hence about 20th November.

s.s. PERSIA. s.s. AFRICA.

For freight or passage apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd., & China Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Hillman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong:

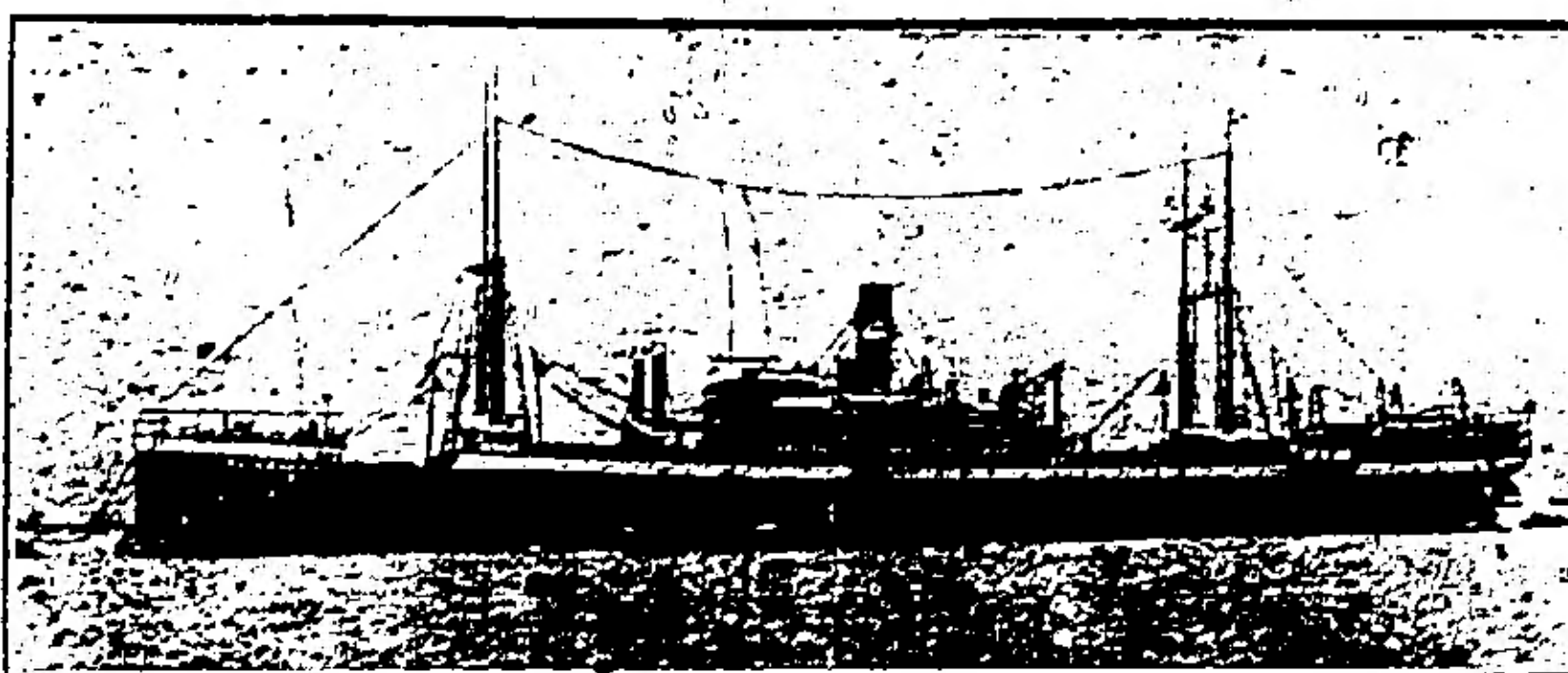
STEAMER	VIA	DATE
"Eurylochus"	via Panama	25th Nov.
"City of Newcastle"	via Suez	30th Nov.
"Knight Templar"	via Panama	22nd Dec.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.
HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO CANTON.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN



Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjisalak	Java	in port	—	—
Tjipanas	Java	in port	—	—

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETHERLANDS INDIA, MANILA,
HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.
Yok Buildings.

Telephone No. 1574.

SHIPPING.

THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD.

S. S. "WYTHEVILLE"

Will be despatched for

NEW YORK

via Suez

Late November

For freight space and particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE

AGENTS.

Telephones
2477 & 2478

5th floor
Hotel Mansions.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP:

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on the 19th Nov., at 3 p.m. to—

Singapore, Penang and Belawan Deli.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPANLYN.

Agents.

Telephone No. 1574.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SADO MARU

(European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 8th Nov. and is expected here on the 14th Nov.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA arrived at Yokohama on noon, 8th Nov. and is due at Vancouver on 17th Nov.

The s.s. METHVEN arrived at Yokohama on 10th Nov. leaves there 11th Nov. due at Kobe on 13th Nov. Due Hongkong 24th Nov.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF ASIA left Vancouver for Hongkong, via Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila, on the 30th Oct. and is due here on or about the 32nd Nov.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TANGO M. (Australian Line) left Sydney for this port on the 31st Oct. and is expected here on the 21st Nov.

The N. Y. K. s.s. HWAHWU (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port on the 28th Oct. and is expected here on the 16th Nov.

The N. Y. K. s.s. INABA M. (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 1st Nov. and is expected here on the 10th Dec.

The N. Y. K. s.s. YOKOHAMA M. (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 4th Nov. and is expected here on the 13th Nov.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KASHIMA MARU (American Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 9th Nov. and is expected here on the 12th Nov.

TIDE TABLE

10th to 16th November, 1919.

DATE	TIME	High Water Hongkong Mean Time	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time
Nov. 10	0.0	11.1	5.1
Nov. 11	1.0	10.0	4.0
Nov. 12	2.0	8.9	2.9
Nov. 13	3.0	7.8	1.8
Nov. 14	4.0	6.7	0.7
Nov. 15	5.0	5.6	0.6
Nov. 16	6.0	4.5	0.5

m morning a afternoon.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used At: A.B.C. Fifth Edition: Engineering, First and Second Edition: Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.,

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK	BREADTH OF DOCK	DEPTH OF DOCK	SLIP OF DOCK
KOWLOON	200'	100'	10'	10'
WATERLOO	150'	75'	10'	10'
WATERLOO	150'	75'	10'	10'
WATERLOO	150'	75'	10'	10'
WATERLOO	150'	75'	10'	10'
WATERLOO	150'	75'	10'	10'
WATERLOO	150'	75'	10'	10'
WATERLOO	150'	75'	10'	10'
WATERLOO	150'	75'	10'	10'
WATERLOO	150'	75'	10'	10'

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

JR. M. DYER, B.Sc. M.I.N.A. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

TOWN OFFICE:
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS,
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"ENDICOTT"	.....	Nov. 20	"CITY OF SPOKANE"	.....	Jan. 5
"ELKTON"	.....	Nov. 25	"SEATTLE SPIRIT"	.....	Feb. 1
"ELDRIDGE"	.....	Dec. 10	"WHEATLAND"	.....	Feb. 15
"EDMORE"	.....	Dec. 24			

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"WEST HARTLAND"	.....	About	November 27th.
"WISHMAH"	.....	.....	December 11th.
"WABAN"	.....	.....	December 19th.
"WAWALONA"	.....	.....	December 26th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to OVERLAND COMMON POINTS.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478 5th floor, Hotel Mansions.

FRAWLEY COMPANY.

LAST NIGHT'S OPENING.

It was a very successful opening of their present season in Hongkong that the Frawley Company made at the Theatre Royal last evening. Hongkong is now well acquainted with the worth of the companies that Mr. T. Daniel Frawley brings with him on his tours, and it was only in the natural order of things that the Theatre last evening should have been full. And it was peopled with an audience that very frequently showed its appreciation of the artistic handling of Austin Strong's comedy "Three Wise Fools."

The three wise fools, a doctor, a financier, and a judge, are shown living a very quiet humdrum life, performing settled habits with deadly precision. The doctor is a bit of a philosopher also, for he discovers that he and his two friends form part of the great company of the living dead—men who are buried in ruins, men who want galvanising into the enthusiasm that he says life should have for them. His ideas are not kindly received. But then comes the thing that rouses them all. The daughter of the woman that all three men had loved years ago is with them, and in memory of the past, they take her into their home, become much more excited and alive, and lavish upon the young woman all that their riches can give her. They are out of the rut. But then things take a sudden turn. A man whom the judge sentenced for a long term has declared his intention of getting even and eventually he breaks into the house. He meets the girl and there is recognition. He declares his intention of shooting the judge, but to save her benefactor she blows a police whistle. No sooner has she done so than she is all for saving the criminal from being arrested. There is something other people must not know, so she helps the man to escape by a skylight. Detectives arrive and make search and the girl comes under suspicion. By a clever ruse the judge finds that she helped the man, and down tumbles all the three old men's hopes of happiness that the advent of the girl had brought. There are some tense situations, but eventually the whole thing is made clear. The girl was only seeking to shield her father who had broken prison with the criminal, and the father, too, is proved innocent of the first charge upon which he was sentenced. The nephew of the financier, who has been very largely in the picture all through, provides a wealthy future husband for the heroine.

The motif of the play is novel and the story has been written and handled with considerable ability. Passages of very human humour abound and the dramatic portions are never too heavy. In the matter of portrayal the Company performed in a manner which can only be spoken of in terms of praise. Miss Beatrice Prentice, as the daughter who comes to the old men, displayed a wide range of histrionic ability, and was the only lady in the cast that figured prominently. Mr. Daniel Frawley, the financier, was just splendid, and the characterisation of the judge and the doctor was respectively well done by Mr. Rodney Hildebrand and Mr. Henry Crosby. Mr. Albert Morrison made a very acceptable lucky nephew. These were the principal parts to be sustained, but the minor work in the hands of Miss Leslie Virden, Mr. Herbert Farjeon, Miss Vera Mathews, Mr. Homer Barton, Mr. T. Gordon Blythe, Mr. Edward Harford and Mr. Taylor Graves, was in its lesser way, of the same high tone as that of the principals. If last night's performance is a criterion of what Hongkong is going to be given throughout the season, then we are in for some real theatrical treats.

This evening the comedy, "Turn to the Right," is being given, and a large cast will be seen.

SHANGHAI RACES.

FURTHER RESULTS.

We are indebted to the Hongkong Club for the following further results of the Shanghai Race Club's Autumn meeting:

First Day—Continued.

The Whangpoo Stakes.—1½ Miles.
Mr. Sutterle's Castlesand (Mr. Vidal) 1
Mr. McBain's Golden Plume (Mr. Dalglish) 2
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Hawfinch (Mr. Hill) 3
Time: 3 mins. 21.45 secs.
The Kalgan Plate.—1 Mile.
Mr. Chaucer's Pilgrim (Mr. Bremner) 1
Mr. Mem's Young Alf (Mr. Burkill) 2
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Sumatra Chief (Mr. Knoll) 3

Second Day.

The Northern Cup.—1 Mile.
Messrs. de Zutter and Gussie's Little Dipper (Mr. Burkill) 1
Messrs. Beith and Ross's Jock Scott (Mr. Heard) 2
Mr. Birdlake's Seabird (Mr. Wauelliemier) 3
Time: 1 min. 37.5 secs.
The China Cup.—1 Mile.
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Pelican (Mr. Hill) 1
Mr. Lamerton's Escapade (Mr. Springfield) 2
Sir Paul's Albion Dablia (Mr. Burkill) 3
Time: 2 mins. 09.35 secs.

The Shanghai Stakes.—1½ Miles.
Mr. John Peel's Silver Streak (Mr. Johnstone) 1
Mr. Sutterle's Castlesand (Mr. Vidal) 2
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Cornerake (Mr. Hill) 3
Time: 3 mins. 19.35 secs.

The Pagoda Cup.—1½ Miles.
Mr. Manningham's Vulcanite (Mr. Dalglish) 1
Mr. Mem's Young Alf (Mr. Burkill) 2
Mr. Chaucer's Pilgrim (Mr. Bremner) 3
Time: 2 mins. 46.25 secs.

The Llama Mau Stakes.—2 Miles.
Messrs. Sky and Hickling's Hal-louwen (Mr. Johnstone) 1
Mr. Balmfield's Scala (Mr. Crokam) 2
Mr. H. G. Robinson's Sans Peur (Mr. Bremner) 3
Time: 4 mins. 21.45 secs.

The Rubicon Plate.—1½ Miles.
Mr. J. Spunt's Last Call II (Mr. Johnstone) 1
Mr. Jeroni's Tatonillard (Mr. Wauelliemier) 2
Mr. Sutterle's Castlesand (Mr. Vidal) 3
Time: 2 mins. 47.45 secs.

* Dead Heat.
The Racing Stakes.—1½ Miles.
Messrs. Toeg and Speechman's Wilson (Mr. Knoll) 1
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Heron (Mr. Hill) 2
Messrs. Sky and Hickling's Mazurek (Mr. J. K. Brand) 3
Time: 2 mins. 41.25 secs.

The Sycee Stakes.—7 Furlongs.
Mr. Robson's The Home Bird (Mr. J. K. Brand) 1
Mr. Fash's Dunera (Mr. Dalglish) 2
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Screamer (Mr. Hill) 3
Time: 1 min. 49.25 secs.

The Siacwei Plate.—1½ Miles.
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Oriole (Mr. Hill) 1
Mr. Sutterle's Iron Sand (Mr. Vidal) 2
Messrs. Stephen and Burkill's Byland (Mr. Wauelliemier) 3
Time: 2 mins. 43.45 secs.

The Mongolian Plate.—7 Furlongs.
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Sumatra Chief (Mr. Hill) 1
Mr. Siler's Scesaplana (Mr. Wauelliemier) 2
Mr. Kosmos' Popiel (Mr. Sweeting) 3
Time: 1 min. 21.25 secs.

(Our Own Correspondent.)
Shanghai, Nov. 11.
Castlesand and Silver Streak are favorites for the Champions. Mr. Johnstone is riding Silver Streak.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH FINANCE.

Paris, Nov. 7.
In an important speech delivered yesterday at a banquet of the French financial and economic press, M. Klotz, Minister for Finance, said the French foreign debt is now thirty milliards of francs, or £1,200,000,000. Of this sum 27 milliards is owed to the British and American treasuries. Against this debt we can set 12 milliards owed to us by different Allied and foreign countries, 40 milliards the amount of our foreign investments before 1914, and the indeterminate indemnity which we shall receive from Germany.—Havas.

PARIS-LONDON MAIL.

Paris, Nov. 7.
Following the lead of French Post Office the British Post Office will next Monday start an air mail service from London to Paris.—Havas.

ROYAL WEDDING.

Luxembourg, Nov. 1.
The marriage has been solemnised of the Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxembourg to Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma.

AN EMPHASIS.

WHAT THE BRITISH ARMY DID.

During the war (writes an ex-Staff Officer in the *Morning Post*) there was found great usefulness in a policy of informing the workers of Great Britain regarding the direness of the danger and of the necessity of hard work behind the lines to back up our soldiers.

Would there not be usefulness now in letting those workers know the magnificent results which their soldier comrades achieved "as an encouragement to them now to have the patience to make the victory complete? The soldiers and sailors in those glorious months of 1918 put Great Britain on such a pinnacle of achieved greatness as no nation in the world had ever won before.

Yet there is a danger of the nation coming tumbling down for want of the resolution to see the last stage through—the stage of getting back to the work of peace. The Armistice is nearly a year old now, yet the facts of August to November, 1918, have not been put fully before the British public, which has in general the knowledge that the war was won in those months, and an idea that the British forces had some part in the victory. But what proportion of the public recognizes that whilst the British Navy was doing the main part of the work of holding the seas, the British Army in the autumn of 1918 had completed great victorious campaigns in Asia Minor and Mesopotamia; and on the Western front, by any test of territory taken, prisoners taken, guns taken, had done as much for the victory of the Allies as the French, American, and Belgian Armies combined? It is not an achievement which needs to be boasted of in a vainglorious spirit, nor with any idea of criticizing our Allies, who also "did their durn'dst," but it is an achievement, which ought not to be hidden, for in the memory of it there would probably be the finest stimulus to making the British Empire after the war worthy of the deeds of 1918.

Only the briefest sketch of 1918 is possible within the limits of a newspaper article. In the wintry beginning of the year the British Army was at the lowest ebb in the matter of man strength and of essential supplies that it had fallen to since 1916. This was partly due to the nation's general exhaustion, partly to the Government policy of diverting strength to side-shows. In the spring of 1918 the British Army took the hardest knock of the whole war and was forced to a retreat which in its loss of men and material put the Mons retreat in the background. It held, just held, the Germans back from a success which would have prolonged the war five years. Then, the moment that the situation was stabilized on its front it set itself with such courage and precision to generalship and such heroic grit in all ranks as has never been properly appreciated, to prepare its riposte. From that riposte the best that was hoped was to push the Germans back to the Hindenburg line preparatory to a winter's hard training in order to finish him off in 1919. But so near to the

miraculous was the quality of the work done between May, 1918, and August, 1918—the politicians, thoroughly alarmed, making no obstacles—that in September, 1918, when we got up to our year's objective the decision was justified to push on and finish the job that year. The decision was made, and it was carried out. It was the greatest military achievement in history.

HOW THE WAR WAS WON.
The record of "rounds" in that great combat is as follows:—
Round I (August 8-12).—The Battle of Amiens released the stranglehold that the Germans had on our front lateral railway. We could move freely again. In this battle 16 of our Divisions defeated 20 German Divisions.

Round II (August 21-31).—The Battle of Bapaume won back the Somme territory. In this final battle of the Somme 33 British Divisions defeated 35 German Divisions.

Round III (August 25 to September 3).—In the Battle of Arras the Germans were forced back to their outpost positions in front of the Hindenburg line and out of all the remainder of the territory he had won in the spring.

Round IV (September 18-19).—The Battle of Ephe turned the Germans of the advanced posts of the Hindenburg line and the decision was come, to that the war could be finished in this campaign, since the British Army was as full of fight as ever and its transport was in excellent condition.

THE KNOCK-OUT.
Round V (September 27 to October 10).—This was really the knock-out round. With 37 British Divisions and two American Divisions Field-Marshal Lord Haig fought the St. Quentin-Cambrai Battle against 45 German Divisions and shattered the famous Hindenburg line. Cambrai and St. Quentin were captured and Germany's back was broken. All the rest of the campaign was now to be a mere clearing up.

Round VI (October 14 to 31).—This was a pursuit battle. Seven British Divisions were engaged against six German Divisions. The enemy was driven back on the line of the Selle and the Scheldt Rivers, the Belgian coast was cleared, and most of Northern France.

Round VII (November 1 to 11).—In the Battle of Maubeuge the final blow was delivered at the Germans, attempting to rally on the Scheldt. There were 32 German Divisions and 26 British Divisions engaged.

In the whole series of operations from August 8 to November 11 the British Army took 188,700 prisoners and 2,840 guns. The French, American, and Belgian Armies, operating south and north, contributed in the total just a little more than this, being responsible for 196,800 prisoners and 3,775 guns.

The greatest single achievement was that of the British Army. The soldiers were proud that it should have been so. Heroic France had stood the chief brunt in 1914-1915 and until the summer of 1916. If the war had gone into 1919 the Americans might have been taking the chief burden. It was all fair play between Allies. But do the British people appreciate properly the achievement of their Army?

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ULT BENUT RUBBER CO., LTD.

Nominal Capital \$1,500,000
Paid-Up Capital \$1,150,000
Share Value One dollar Straits.
Payment 25 cents on Application and balance on Allotment.
Total area 2836 Acres.
Planted acres 1,844 Acres.
Bearing Acres 770 Acres, yielding 400 lbs. per acre per annum.
Purchase Price \$475,000 cash and 440,000 fully-paid shares.

Application closes at Singapore on the 27th of November.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,
Hongkong, 11th Nov., 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
WEDNESDAY the 13th Nov. 1919
At 11 Noon
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

The Wreck of the S.S. "Tai Wan Maru" with all her gear appurtenances etc. as she now lies stranded in the Hairau Straits.
Terms: Cash on fall of Hammer, when vessel will be at purchaser's risk.
Geo. P. LAMMERT
Auctioneer.

LOST.

LOST.—Stolen or Strayed from 51 Hollywood Road, brown & white Pekinese poodle. Reward of \$25 if returned to Miss Virginia Bedford.

NOTICE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

In order to enable the contractors to complete the work in connection with the above hotel at the earliest possible date without interruption, and in order to avoid all possibility of damage to the flooring, tiles, paint work, etc. The public are requested to kindly abstain from visiting the Hotel as on and from this date until its completion and formal opening of which due notice will be given by advertisement in the local newspapers.

The Management of the Hotel feel sure that they may rely upon the ready co-operation of the public in the foregoing regard.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1919.
For the HONGKONG HOTEL Co., Ltd.
Proprietors of the
REPULSE BAY HOTEL.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY LTD.

We have been appointed Agents and have now taken over charge of the affairs of The Eastern & Australian Steamship Company Ltd. at this port.

For full particulars, Passage, Freight etc. apply to:
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & COMPANY,
Agents.
22, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 14th Nov. 1919
commencing at 11 a.m.
At No. 25 Godown, Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon.

1 Drum Caustic Soda (stored in No. 21 Godown)
18 Drum Gussie Soda (stored in No. 19 Godown)
16 Cases B'arbonate of Soda (stored in No. 21 Godown)
2 Cases Sulphuric Acid (stored in No. 26 Godown)
64 Cases Aluminium Sulphate (stored in No. 25 Godown)
44 Cases Aluminium Sulphate (stored in No. 28 Godown)
20 Cases Aluminium Sulphate (stored in No. 1 Godown)
29 Bags Talcum Powder (stored in No. 28 Godown)
40 Bags Talcum Powder (stored in No. 3 Godown)
55 Cases Naphthalene (stored in No. 3 Godown)
50 Cases Chrome Alum (stored in No. 51 Godown)
16 Cases Bisulphate of Soda (stored in No. 25 Godown)
Terms: Cash on delivery.
Geo. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 13th Nov. 1919.

commencing at 3 p.m.
At No. 10 Godown, Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon.

A Large Quantity of Round Iron Bars assortment as follows:—

50 Bundles 7½" x 16 15' (stored in No. 10 Godown)
253 Bundles 1½" x 16 17' (stored in No. 10 Godown)
325 Bundles 1½" x 16 18' (stored in No. 10 Godown)

33 Pieces 3½" x 17 18' (stored in No. 10 Godown)
8 Pieces 3½" x 15 16' (stored in No. 10 Godown)
3 Pieces 5" x 18' (stored in No. 10 Godown)

23 Pieces 1" x 14 17' (stored in No. 10 Godown)
6 Pieces 1" x 18' (stored in No. 10 Godown)
2 Bundles 3½" x 18 20' (stored in No. 10 Godown)

3 Bundles 3½" x 15 19' (stored in No. 10 Godown)
7 Bundles 3½" x 15 19' (stored in No. 10 Godown)
1 Bundle 3½" x 15 19' (stored in No. 10 Godown)

475 Pieces 1½" x 16 18' (stored in No. 30 Godown, Lower)
59 Pieces 1½" x 12 15' (stored in No. 30 Godown, Lower)
422 Pieces 1½" x 16 18' (stored in No. 30 Godown, Lower)
6 Pieces 1½" x 14 15' (stored in No. 30 Godown, Lower)

Also
75 Pieces Mild Steel Angles 6 x 4 ¾" x 30' (stored in No. 4 Godown Passage)
96 Pieces Mild Steel Angles 5 x 3½" x 9 16' x 30' (stored in No. 4 Godown Passage)

And
28 Bundles Galvanized Pipes 3½" x 18 20' (stored in No. E Godown)
42 Bundles Galvanized Pipes 1½" x 18 20' (stored in No. E Godown)
72 Bundles Galvanized Pipes 2½" x 18 20' (stored in No. E Godown)

300 Pieces Galvanized Pipes 2" x 16 20' (stored in No. E Godown)
Terms: Cash on delivery.
Geo. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK LIMITED.

Head Office: 5 Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong Branch: Paoan Building.

FOR THE YEAR TO COME
Caution is important in all things. This applies to your own finances. The best way of providing for the future, freely, "by" OPENING A SAVINGS ACCOUNT WITH US.
\$1 to start.
SYSTEMATICALLY it will grow to THOUSANDS.

G. R.

NOTICE.

All persons with the exception of persons of Chinese race, wishing to leave the Colony must have in their possession a VALID PASSPORT. Passengers not in possession of passports will not be allowed to leave the Colony.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

E. D. C. WOLFE.

C. S. P.

Hongkong, 5th September 1919.

WISEMAN LTD.

TEA DANCE

ON

THURSDAY

Nov. 13th.

D. M. COODALL

Manager.

LADIES.

Mr. G. Matsumura (just returned from Paris) is showing at our Art Gallery to the 15th instant the latest Paris ELITE STYLE DRESSES which are being offered at INTRODUCTORY PRICES. Do not miss this opportunity.

KOMOR & K MOR,

Alexandra Buildings.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
THURSDAY the 13th Nov. 1919.

commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Collection of Valuable Jewellery

Comprising:—
Rings, Bracelets, Bangles, Earrings, Brooches, Pins, Cuff Links, Studs etc. etc.
(Plain and set with precious stones)

Also
A Selection of Cold Watches

N.B.—The above will be found suitable for Christmas presents.
Terms: Cash on delivery.
Catalogue will be issued.

On view from Wednesday, the 12th inst.

Geo. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

TEA DANCES WILL BE HELD ON THE FOLLOWING DAYS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, FROM 4.30 TO 7 P.M.:—

TUESDAY, 4TH FRIDAY, 7TH MONDAY, 10TH FRIDAY, 14TH MONDAY, 17TH FRIDAY, 21ST MONDAY, 24TH THURSDAY, 27TH

ADMISSION TO DANCE ROOM EACH DAY \$2.00 PER HEAD, INCLUDING TEA.

J. H. TAGGART,

Manager.

MUSTARD & CO.

HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFE
THE STANDARD SAFE OF AMERICA.

TEL. NO. 1186.

THEATRE ROYAL

Mr. T. Daniel Frawley

presents the

FRAWLEY COMPANY

IN REPERTOIRE OF THE LATEST LONDON
AND NEW YORK SUCCESSES.TO-NIGHT 9.15 TO-NIGHT
"TURN TO THE RIGHT"

THURSDAY, NOV. 13

"POLLY WITH A PAST."

FRIDAY, NOV. 14

"LOMBARDI, LTD."

SATURDAY, NOV. 15

"PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH."

Prices As Usual.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

EAT
WISEMAN'S BREADGood, pure, wholesome food is
essential to

GOOD HEALTH

even if you have to pay a little
more for it.WISEMAN'S BREAD is made in
a large, airy and well ventilated
Bakery and under European
Supervision.

Do not run any risk.

Get your bread from WISEMAN'S.

D. M. GOODALL, Manager.

EVERY DROP OF

Brandy is unequalled as a pleasant wholesome stimulating
Tonic. It is aged in wood for years before being bottled.

Obtainable Everywhere.

Sole Agents,

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

16, Queen's Road, Central,
HONGKONG.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

"SOME" MATCHES.

According to the *Strait Times* a match factory is to be established at Travancore and "Mr. George Pappi, of Ernakulam, has perfected machinery for the manufacture of match boxes and match sticks; the former out of palm-leaf and the latter from broomsticks." India, when she does do something generally does it magnificently; and there can be no doubt that a broom stick is "some Lucifer."

EXPECTED PAPER BOOM.

In Germany, America and Japan there appears to be an expectation of a boom in paper. Japanese hand-made paper has always commanded a good market, and the war scarcity gave the industry a big lift. If the boom materializes Japan should stand to be the gainer, for her paper industry was already established nearly 350 years ago, when the Dutch traders set foot in the country. To-day nearly 150,000 people are said to be employed at an average daily wage of 24 cents. Labour at this price leaves plenty of room for price-cutting.

HINT TO BRITISH TOY MAKERS.

Mr. H. Wentworth James, the editor of the *Advertiser's Weekly*, states that though the British toy makers are plaintively calling on the Government for help, they are evincing no great desire to help themselves by taking advantage of one of the most potent forces of the business world—advertising. If the Toy Makers' Federation got together in earnest, inaugurated a strong propaganda in favour of the British toys, and saw that their British toys were branded with the British trade mark, they would at least, he says, put one nasty obstruction in the path of the German toy industry so far as this country is concerned.

A NEW SINO-BRITISH COMPANY.

A new Sino-British company for manufacturing and trading purposes has been founded under the name of the Sino-British Trade Corporation. The capital is \$5,000,000, a quarter of which is reported to have been paid up. Half of the shares are to be subscribed for by Chinese and half by British. The Chinese Directors are Mr. Liang Shih-yi and Mr. Chin Neng-hsun, while the British are Mr. W. G. Metcalf, of Messrs. Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Shanghai, and Major Nathan, of the Kailan Mining Administration, Tientsin. The company will—in addition to doing other things—manufacture steel products in North China. Mr. Metcalf will be the manager of the new enterprise. He is now on his way to London to make final arrangements with the British financiers interested.

DUTCH BID FOR TRADE.

The bid that Holland is making for an important position in the world of world of industry and commerce was illustrated lavishly at the recent Shipping, Engineering, and Machinery Exhibition. "We want to show that, apart from draining a water-logged soil or following agricultural pursuits, Holland has built up various industries capable of competition with larger and older countries in their own fields of enterprise," said Dr. Bisschop, a member of the Royal Commission that is organising the section, yesterday. "Holland," he added, "is essentially a commercial country, devoted to the policy of Free Trade." The Dutch corrective exhibit was a real piece of national endeavour, with a national character of its own, and was receiving the support not only of several Government departments, but also of the most representative business men in the country.

CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"INCONIUM."

having arrived from Seattle via ports, on 7th inst. consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and sorted at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns, where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on Nov. 13th, 1919 by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

All claims must be presented within 30 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after Nov. 14th, 1919 will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO
Operating Agents, U. S. Shipping Board.

5th floor, Hotel Mansions,
Hongkong, 6th November, 1919.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	4/8
Demand	4/8 3/16
30 d/s	4/8 5/16
60 d/s	4/8 7/16
4 m/s	4/8 9/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	198 1/2
T/T Japan	193
T/T India	227
Demand, India	227
T/T San Francisco	97 1/2
& New York	350
T/T Java	Nom.
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	877
Demand, Paris	877

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	4/93 1/2
4 m/s. D/P	4/10
6 m/s. L/C	4/10 1/4
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	4/103 1/4
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	99
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	904
6 m/s. France	913
Demand, Germany	913
Demand, New York	97 3/4
T/T Bombay	227
Demand, Bombay	227
T/T Calcutta	227
Demand, Calcutta	227
Demand, Manila	200
Demand, Singapore	198 1/2
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	Nom.
Sovereign	4.25 Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael	30.40
Bar Silver, per oz	68 3/4
forward	66 3/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

H'kong 50 cts pieces	1 1/2% dis.
" 10 " "	\$0.50% dis.
" 5 " "	\$23% pm.
C. coins	1 1/4% pm.

NOTICES.

1 2 9 . 3
MILES PER HOUR

ON

'SHELL'

The New British Record created by Captain

Gathergood in the recent Aerial Derby.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (South China) LTD.

FELT HATS

You Will Need These Soon.

Make Your Choice Now.

THE SINCERE COMPANY LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

via BUENOS AIRES, NEW
ORLEANS, JAPAN PORTS &
SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"CELEBES MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, on the 10th November, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 16th November, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Friday.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

Y. YASUDA.

Manager.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "PE SIA MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO via

HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS

& MANILA.

The above named Steamer having arrived Saturday, November 8th.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's Godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at consignees' risk.

Storage will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered after Friday, November 14th.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's Godowns, where same will be examined on Monday, November 16th, at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognised after the goods have left the steamer or Godown, and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever, will be effected.

T. DAIGO,

Manager.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Company's Steamer

"TEUCER"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 11th November.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th Nov. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 1st December, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

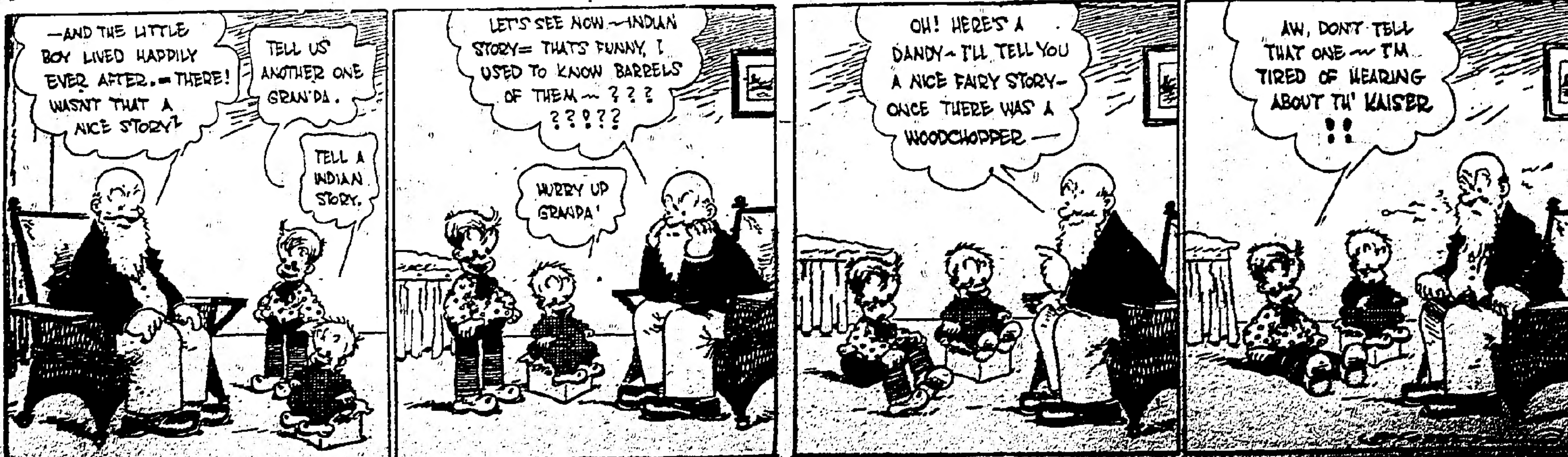
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1919.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

Sounds Like Old Stuff!

BY BLOSSER



THE MERCURY GARAGE CO.

WISH TO SERVE YOU.

BEST CARS, PROMPT SERVICE.

MODERATE PRICES.

RING UP THE FAMILIAR

977.



HER PAGE



A CHARMING AFTER-NOON GOWN.



Acetate pleated chiton and net, with Chantilly lace, compose this dainty afternoon gown of black.

Designs of the Moment.

Most women do not give sufficient thought in the choosing of their autumn and winter coats. In the summer almost anything looks nice providing it is fresh, but when the dark days come the coat chosen in a hurry is pretty certain to be a failure. The thickness of the material that goes to the making of most warm coats and skirts must of necessity tend to give a slightly clumsy appearance, so that a good cut is of incalculable importance.

This winter cut must be considered more than ever, for the new fullness round the hips and narrowing at the hem has a tendency to make even tall, slim figures look "bunchy," so what this will do for short, plump people can well be imagined. And when, added to this, there is an immense fur collar coming right up to the ears and well over the shoulders, the average silhouette will be full of humour to all comic paper artists.

But with a little thought and an unprejudiced eye there is no need to make oneself a figure of fun, for there is always such a thing as modification of a style. Besides, the fashions are still very much as you please, so why choose unbecoming lines just because the very latest idea happens to be antagonistic to your style of figure? There is, too, always this consoling thought about those very pronounced fashions which you have regretfully to pass over—they invariably carry their date, and so become demode infinitely quicker than any style that just keeps in line with the latest ideas without accepting their exaggeration.

We have evidently forgotten the old superstition about green being unlucky, for there never were many different shades of green about. A darkish bottle, a soft, deep olive and a dark peacock seem the favourite shades of green for coats and skirts, but for indoor and evening frocks the pale shades are the most popular.

THE FRIEZE HAT.

Hats this season are for the most part very simple.

The greatest favourite—and this is considered very smart indeed—is the frieze. It is used in all colours, and the hats made of it are both big and small, and draped or plain.

Patent leather for trimming hats and soft leather for the hats themselves are novelties that are fashionable. One seen recently in the still very popular Tam o'Shanter shade, had the crown most beautifully embroidered all over in a dull silver scroll pattern, and another was a mushroom model in tan leather, with the edge of the brim cut out into a short fringe.

The mushroom-shaped brim is one of the most favoured styles of the moment. A hat that possessed a very French touch was one all in black and white. The black velvet mushroom brim was lined with white, and the very full black velvet crown was trimmed in an exceedingly novel way with black and white checked velvet.

THE BRIM FEATHER.

For those who like large picture hats, there are plenty in velvet and panne. The colours of these are often very brilliant, a rich orange, flame, pale emerald, and purple being chief favourites. A novel trimming is a long feather in natural colouring draping the edge of the brim almost the entire way round.

Pheasants' feathers are being used everywhere, not only for trimming purposes, but for the making of the hats themselves. These are generally small shapes, but a few larger ones are seen with feather crown and velvet brims, or vice versa.

Many of the new hats show Dame Fashion in her most whimsical mood. Quills and feathers are always just where one would least expect them. Long, narrow, pliable quills cross at impossible angles or soar skywards with a jaunty Robin Hood effect. Others are placed perpendicularly at the extreme back of the hat, and appear to retain their hold with difficulty. Bows are tied at extraordinary angles.

MY NOTEBOOK.

[BY "SACHA"]

The backless and sleeveless evening gowns are really extremely pretty when worn by the right person, but the thin person must leave them severely alone. Nothing looks worse than a gown cut almost to the waist unless its wearer has just the right back for such a gown, neither too thin nor too fat.

So many women here are extremely neglectful of the small details that add charm to their appearance. Evening cloaks, for instance, that have been laid aside for the summer months, need a little pressing, etc., before being put into use again. No matter how smart a woman's gown may be, if she crosses the room, or theatre, as the case may be, in a crumpled cloak, the whole effect of her appearance is spoiled. Careful attention to small details of this sort is bound to have its accompanying results and to look pleasing to the eye. Imagine a man in a creased overcoat!

Women are ever ready to criticise other women in the matter of dress and much needless extravagance is caused in some quarters by what certain women will say if we wear at "B's" the gown we wore at "A's" and so on. One frequently hears remarks of this sort. "Oh, have you seen Mrs. A?" She has on the same dress she wore at—"on—", or "Miss B" has a new dress on" in a tone that gives the impression that the lady in question is extremely economical in the number of her dresses. Imagine if the same thing applied to men! That must be one of the chief reasons why there is so little change in men's wearing apparel.

Many a hostess is proud of her artistic lampshades and is delighted to hear her guests express admiration for them. But are the lampshades becoming? May be she has not stopped to consider that idea, but it is one that is not to be overlooked, for a clever woman will make her surroundings the best background possible for herself and her guests. And some lampshades are awfully unbecoming! A lovely mahogany pedestal lamp with a shade of dull blue silk may cast hues that suggest Arabian Nights beauty, but it may also cast a pallor and unbecoming shades upon the person near it. Yet a lamp of soft rose or palest shell may make that same person quite charming under its delicate glow.

The most becoming colours for lampshades are old gold, the soft shades of yellow, nearly all deep shades of red and rose and delicate pinks. Blue and green lampshades are extremely artistic to look upon and may be made to cast a most becoming glow if they are lined with some other colour of silk, as pale green lined with softest rose or pale blue lined with old gold. Rose combined with dull blue will soften the trying effect of the blue while the blue will tone down the rose to an orchid shade and will prevent it from being a common rose-coloured lampshade.

Feathers refuse to die. One turban hat was covered completely with ostrich feathers, some of which fell over the eyes, giving the wearer rather the look of a sky terrier. Untidy effects obtained by means of feathers and frayed ribbons are the order to the day. A turban of leaves of all the colours of Octobers made of velvet frayed at the edges quite lived up to the idea.

Busby shapes in fur are noticeable with a braided ornament at the side, from which hangs a silken tassel. Small toques trimmed with monkey fur further carry out the fascinating untidy effects which are so popular.

The smart Parisienne is letting her fancy run riot when the question of veils is to be settled. With her petal turban she chooses a highwayman's mask of blue gauze, but minus holes for the eyes. Other veils swathe the face and throat, but leave the face uncovered, while a deep tulle edging to a wide-brimmed hat is also the correct thing.

THE DANCING SEASON.

THE POPULARITY OF HAWAIIAN MUSIC.

We danced last winter and spring, and we thought we were very gay. But this coming season dancing will be more in vogue than ever, for by all accounts it seems that the craze has not yet reached its height. This, perhaps, is not surprising, for usually after a great war a prolonged period of gaiety, expressed chiefly by dancing, follows. It was so after the Napoleonic wars, when thousands of dancing rooms opened in Paris, and elsewhere. Then the Portman Rooms, for instance, were erected, and were the scene of much revelry.

HAWAIIAN MUSIC.

During the coming season Hawaiian music will be very popular. This music, however, to be really effective, cannot be played by an ordinary orchestra. To be rendered properly it must be played by an orchestra composed of six ukuleles (a four-stringed instrument like a large fiddle) and four Hawaiian or steel guitars. A xylophone is added for syncopated music. A small Hawaiian orchestra plays in the new piece, "A Bird of Paradise," and a number of Hawaiian orchestras are now on their way to England. The "Hula" dancing that in Hawaii accompanies this music would not, as it consists of body movements while the feet are more or less still, be suitable for English ballrooms, so to the dreamy Hawaiian waltz the Boston and hesitation will be danced, and the foxtrot to the syncopated tunes.

NEW DANCES.

The "jazzina," the "cazaret," and the "maxine," are being danced, but ordinarily it is the foxtrot and the hesitation that are most popular and these, it seems, with the one-step and the Paris Tango of 1920—an unexaggerated form of the tango, composed of three or four of the least

intricate steps—will be danced this season.

Dancing in moderation is splendid. It is an excellent exercise, and a tonic both for mind and body. But if indulged in too frequently, it is too costly, both in money and energy.

PERSONALITY COIFFURES.



The youthful, oval face shows the power of the central parting of the hair which emphasises youth. The intellectual type should wear her hair parted on the side and waved down over her forehead.

CHAMPION GIRL GOLFER.

WINNER OF PRINCESS MARY TROPHY.

The first holder of the girls' golf championship is Miss Audrey Croft, of the Ashford Manor Club, who in the final at Stoke Poges recently beat Miss Christina Clarke, of Reddish Vale by one up.

Miss Croft, when a mite of three, is said to have preferred her father's golf clubs to her dolls. At 14 she had the ambition to gain high honours at the game, and now, when only 17, she has proved herself to be the best girl golfer in the kingdom.

Mr. Harold Hilton who is secretary of the Ashford Manor Club, has followed Miss Croft's progress with great interest, and predicts a great future for her.

Miss Croft's father, who is a golfer of no mean skill—a plus 2 player at Ashford Manor—accompanied his daughter round and carried her clubs.

CONTRAST IN FINALISTS. The finalists presented a marked contrast. Miss Clarke, who is two years older than Miss Croft, was far the heavier, and it was thought her extra strength would turn the scale.

Both started nervously. Miss Clarke was 2 down at the 5th, which she lost through weak putting after playing two magnificent shots. She squared at the 8th, but lost the 9th, where she fozzled her tee shot, and was one down at the turn. The players were level three holes from home. Miss Clarke won the 16th by a very good put for three. She, however, played the 17th indifferently, and was bunkered going to the 18th, and lost the match on the last green.

LADY CHAMPION REFUSES.

Miss Cecil Leitch, the lady champion, acted as referee, and just to show that she was not intimidated by the play of the finalists she did a practice hit over 9 holes in 37 strokes, using borrowed shoes and clubs.

The meeting was organised by the *Gentlewoman*, and the prizes in the championship were the Princess Mary trophy for the winner, who will retain a replica, a memento to the runner-up, a silver medal to each of the beaten semi-finalists, and a bronze medal to all those who qualified for the match-play stage.

JUTTINGS.

PERHAPS!

The best women in society have set their faces rigidly against wicked waste, and—perhaps—that is why all the fashionable evening cloaks are made reversible. A new model of Titian chiffon velvet and mole, was of reversible shape, and had a fox collar dyed squirrel, which also reversed. A second was Magyar cut, with a wide square collar. The colours were sage blue and beige. Another was a gorgeous orange brocade cloak. It was entirely made of a figured design, in which fruit, flowers, branches were delicately entwined on a mole background.

BACK PENDANTS.

"Bare backs are beginning to get a trifle monotonous," said a fashionable dress maker "so I am now designing special necklaces and pendants for all my bare-back frocks."

"With a classical style of dress a very narrow black velvet ribbon weighted with an antique jewelled cross looks charming. A string of pearls or other jewels is most effective on a sleeveless frock if fastened at each side of the front of the dress and then taken over the shoulders, crossed at the back, and attached loosely under each arm. But every frock seems to suggest some different style."

LEMON YELLOW FIRST FAVOURITE.

As a rule, each season produces a marked preference for some particular colour. This dazle-painted summer, however, it is difficult to pick out any one colour as first favourite. On the whole, lemon yellow seems to have been the most popular, at any rate, in the more expensive confections.

A LACE REVIVAL.

The inevitable periodical revival of lace has come. When a woman possesses some really good lace, it is not unnatural that she should wish to turn it to account in her wardrobe from time to time.

GOWNS OF LACE.

Black, which never loses its vogue, will resume its old-time place of distinction among dinner gowns and lace will figure extensively with it and in a variety of new ways. Especially will lace appear in foundation skirts and bodices and in voluminous overdresses. These latter will vary often be caught up with loops and streamers of ribbon or festooned with flowers, and the fashion

BRIDAL SIMPLICITY.



How a most lovely effect can be gained by the simplest of bridal gowns is here shown.

NOTICES.



"SPECIALS"

Their increasing popularity over a period of many years is the truest indication of their sterling merit.

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New Stocks of Maspero "Specials" Cigarettes are now on sale at all leading tobacconists.

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SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

Coal to the extent of 1,886 tons was consigned this morning from Osaka by the British vessel Phranang.—Mooring, B 32.

The VAN WAERWILCK, a Dutch boat, arrived this morning from Bel Del with 1,870 tons of cargo for Hongkong and 200 tons through. She had 715 deck passengers on board. There were two deaths at sea.

The DAITOKA MARU, from Keelung brought 1,500 tons of merchandise.—Mooring, B 31.

From Seattle the s.s. KASHIMA MARU, yesterday afternoon delivered 1,347 tons of general cargo for Hongkong. She is a N.Y.K. vessel. She had 127 bags of mails from America.—Mooring, Kowloon Wharf.

The KOSOKU MARU, consigned 3,545 tons of merchandise from Bombay. She experienced the north-eastern monsoon. She brought only one bag of mails.

Nine hundred tons of rice were consigned here this morning by the Chinese-owned vessel NAM KAM, from Haiphong.—Mooring, C 44.

POST OFFICE.

XMAS LETTER MAIL.

The Letter Mail to be despatched per s.s. YOKOHAMA MARU, on the 14th inst., is expected to reach London on the 20th December.

The Money Order Service with the Philippine Islands has been temporarily suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails are close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

Japan—Per YOKOHAMA M., 13th Nov.
Europe via Negapatam—Per SADO MARU, 14th Nov.
Bombay—Per HWAH WU, 16th Nov.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow and Straits—Per CHUSAN, 13th Nov., 8 a.m.
Macao—Per SUI TAI, 13th Nov., 8.30 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SINKIANG, 13th November, 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per TEUCER, 13th Nov., 1 p.m.

Wei-hai-wei and Chefoo—Per KUEICHOV, 13th Nov., 2 p.m.

Macao—Per CHUN CHOW, 13th Nov., 4.30 p.m.

Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central, and South America, and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—Per PERSIA MARU, 13th Oct., Reg. 5 p.m. 14th—Letters, 9 a.m.

Japan via Kobe—Per KWAI-SANG, 13th Nov., 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per WINGSANG, 13th Nov., 5 p.m.

Swatow, Shanghai and N. China KWONGSANG, 13th Nov., 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

Macao—Per SUI AN, 14th Nov., 8.30 a.m.

Haiphong—Per KAIFONG, 14th Nov., 9 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via MARSEILLES—Per YOKOHAMA MARU, 14th Nov., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAICHING, 14th Nov., noon.

Philippine Islands—Per LOONG-SANG, 14th Nov., 2 p.m.

Macao—Per CHUN CHOW, 14th Nov., 4.30 p.m.

Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin—Per CHEONGSHING, 14th Nov., 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per ESANG, 14th Nov., 5 p.m.

SAURDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe—Per SADO M., 15th Nov., 10 a.m.

Macao—Per SUI TAI, 15th Nov., 1.30 p.m.

Shanghai & North China—Per YINGCHOW, 15th Nov., 3 p.m.

Macao—Per CHUN CHOW, 15th Nov., 4.30 p.m.

SUNDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

Macao—Per SUI AN, 16th Nov., 8.30 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Keelung—Per KAIJO M., 16th Nov., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per QUINNEBAUG, 16th Nov., 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

Straits, Bangkok and Calcutta—Per GREGORY APCAR, 17th Nov., noon.

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

Swatow—Amoy and Foochow, Per HAIHONG, 18th Nov., noon.

Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 18th Nov., 2 p.m.

Straits, Bangkok & Calcutta—Per FOOKSANG, 18th Nov., 2 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per HANGSANG, 18th Nov., 5 p.m.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous. Day On date On date.
at 4 p.m. at 4 a.m. at 4 p.m.
Barometer 29.91 29.97 29.96
Temperature 75 67 76
Humidity 60 65 54
Wind Direction... W. N.E. E.S.E.
Force 1 3 2
Weather c b c
Rain 0.00 0.00 0.00
Highest open air temperature on the 11th 76
Lowest " " " " 12th 67
H.K. Observatory, Nov. 12, 1919.
T. V. CLAXTON, Director.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks.
H.K. & S. Banks s. \$600
Marine Insurances.

Cantons s. 440
North Chinas s. 205
Unions b. 195
Yangtzes n. 370
Far Easterns n. 22

Fire Insurances.

China Fires n. 138
H. K. Fires n. 345

Shipping.

Douglases b. 85
Steamboats n. 23
Indos (Pref.) b. 20
Indos (Def.) n. 245
Shells b. 200- b. 200/-
Ferries b. 30 s. 33

Refineries.

Sugars b. 190
Malabons n. 44

Mining.

Kailans n. 90/-
Langkats s. 1.19
Shanghai Loans s. 1.19
Shai Explorations s. 2.10
Raubs n. 30/-
Tronohs b. 50/-
Ural Caspians b. 50/-

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.
H.K. Wharves b. 103 s. 105
K. Docks b. 182 sa. 180
Shai Docks b. 121
N. Engineerings b. 25

Lands, Hotels & Buildings.
Centrals n. 109 1/2
H.K. Hotels s. 120
L. Invest. s. 119
H. Phreys Est. s. 10
K. Loan Lands n. 46
L. Reclamations n. 175
West Points s. 90

Cotton Mills.

Ewos n. 550
Kung Yiks n. 42
Lau Kung Mows n. 280
Orientals n. 170
Shai Cottons n. 235
Yangtzepeos n. 22 1/2

Miscellaneous.

Cements b. 67
China Borneos b. 13 1/2
Do. Light n. old 7 1/2 new 5 1/2
China Providents n. 8
Dairy Farms n. 24
Electrics H. K. s. 97
Electrics Macao n. 34
Hongkong Ropes s. 29 1/2
Hk. Tramways b. 7.90
Peak Trams, old s. 7
Do. new n. 80 cts.

Steam Laundries b. 3 1/4
Steel Foundries b. 10
Water-boats s. 15
Watsons b. 6
Wm. Powells b. 12
Wisemans b. 27 1/2

Hongkong, Nov. 12, 1919.

WEATHER REPORT.

November 12d, 12h. 23m.—No returns from Vladivostok, Japan or Indo China. Pressure has increased slightly at all reporting stations.

The depression to the east of the Philippines has moved northward.

An anticyclone is forming over China. Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 73.41 inches against an average of 81.15 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock.	N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; to fresh; Etc.
2 Formosa Channel.	N.E. winds, strong.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamock as No. 1.	The same
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan as No. 1.	The same

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
Hongkong Observatory, Nov. 12, 1919.

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